The Times

LOS ANGELES

YEAR | SINGLE PART—TWELVE PAGES AT THE OFFICE COUNTER..... PRICE 3 CENTS | MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1900. | ON STREETS AND TRAINS AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES 5 CENTS

ATERS— With Dates of Events.

S ANGELES THEATER—H. C. WYATT & CO., Managers. ENTIRE WEEK, COMMENCING TONIGHT. DEC. 10. Matinee Saturday. Engagement of the Eminent Actor and Favorite, FREDERICK WARDE and the Clarence N. Bruns Company. Tonight "Richelieu." Tuesday and Friday eves., "The Duke's Jester." Thursday and Saturday eves., "Othello." Wednesday eve. and Saturday Matinee, "Julius Cæsar." Seats now on sale. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50. Tel. Main 70.

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[WASHINGTON.]

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Senate Talks Upon Subsidy Bill.

Three or Four Speeches in Opposition.

House to Consider Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Wednesday a Dies Non Because of the Centennial Celebration—War Revenue.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate will continue to give its attention to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the Ship Subsidy Bill during the present week, taking up first one and then the other as may suit the convenience of those who may wish to speak on the two measures. During the last session of Congress the Nicaraguan Canal Bill was made the special order of business for Monday next, but the establishment of the Ship Bill, as the regular order will have the effect of displacing the Canal Bill, preference being given under the Senate rules to a regular order over a special order.

It is understood that Senator Morgan, who has charge of the Canal Bill, will not press that measure until the treaty for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is disposed of. On this account the friends of the Ship Bill do not apprehend they will make any opposition to the continuance of the consideration of that measure. He has, indeed, said that he would be content to allow his bill to follow closely in the wake of the Ship Bill.

[illegible] Senate [illegible] expected in opposition to the Subsidy bill, and it is expected that most, if not all of these already in sight will be made during this week. Among those who probably will speak on the subject are Senators Clay, Vest and Berry, all of whom oppose the bill. Senator Vest is an especial advocate of free ships.

There are differences of opinion as to what effect the taking of a vote on the fortification amendment to the treaty will have upon the time of disposing of that instrument, but a majority of the Senators express the opinion that the vote upon the treaty itself will follow very soon after the vote upon the amendment. The indications are that the amendment will be adopted, and as thus amended the treaty will be ratified. Opponents of the treaty will offer other amendments, but they do not count upon having them favorably acted upon.

The Senate will not sit Wednesday on account of the centennial celebration of the establishment of the seat of government at Washington, and there is a possibility of adjournment from Thursday until Monday of next week.

HOUSE FORECAST.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The programme in the House for the coming week contemplates the consideration and passage of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill and the bill for the reduction of the war revenue taxes. Wednesday will be dies non, so far as legislation is concerned, as on that day the exercises in connection with the centennial celebration of the removal of the seat of government to Washington will be held in the House.

The Legislative and Appropriation Bill is not expected to consume more than two days at most, probably only one, and the leaders expect that the remainder of the week will suffice to pass the War Revenue Reduction Act. It is probable that special interests which do not receive the consideration of the bill, which they think they are entitled to, will attempt to amend it. This is especially true of the brewing interests, which hope to secure a further reduction of the tax on beer from $1.60 a barrel, as fixed by the committee, to $1.35 a barrel.

A plan has been organized by which these interests believe they can accomplish their purpose. In order to secure this reduction, which will amount to about $7,000,000, that amount of revenue must be attained, and those members who are working for a further reduction on beer will advocate the retention of the tax on bank checks and discounts, which amounts to about the same sum. It is understood that many of the larger banks are not opposed to the retention of this tax, on the ground that it reduces the number of small checks presented for payment, and thus reduces the cost of the clerical force in the banks. Most of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee do not believe a successful fight can be waged against any feature of the committee's bill.

NOT AN APPLICANT.

GEN. H. G. OTIS'S POSITION.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Relative to the rumored mission of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles to Washington, it has been definitely and authoritatively ascertained that the report telegraphed to the Pacific Coast, to the effect that he is in Washington seeking an official appointment, is without foundation; in fact, Gen. Otis himself is authority for the statement that he has not applied for any appointment whatever under the administration.

He is not in Washington on an office-seeking mission, and declares that there is no authority whatever for the published statements to the contrary. His journal, the Los Angeles Times, engages his entire attention, and there is no inducement in official life to cause him to exchange his present occupation for public service.

[THE PHILIPPINES.]

ACTUAL FIGHTING NOT SO PLENTIFUL.

INSURGENTS FALLING BACK AT DISPUTED POINTS.

[illegible] Infantry Loses Four Men in an Attempt to Land—Captures of Rebels and Supplies.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

MANILA, Dec. 9.—[By Manila Cable.] While the captures of supplies and the occupation of new points are quite numerous, the engagements involving actual fighting are comparatively few. Apparently the insurgents are falling back at all contested points, sacrificing their possessions in most cases and satisfied to save themselves.

A detachment of the Forty-seventh United States Infantry from the island of Catanduanes, off the southeast coast of Luzon, relinquished an attempt to land near Pandin. On anchoring, the Americans were fired upon by riflemen, and after a short engagement, they cut the anchor chain and sailed for Catanduanes with two killed and two wounded. The names have not yet been received here.

Capt. R. T. Ellis of the Thirty-third Infantry, captured in the mountains near Barbar a large quantity of Krag, Mauser and Remington ammunition, together with a signal outfit, a printing press and other equipment. All of this was destroyed. Thirty rifles and several hundred cartridges were secured at Victoria.

A detachment of the Fourth Infantry captured Maj. Garlon and three officers of lower rank in the town of Pasay.

Another detachment destroyed Gen. Ugui's camp. The enemy had fled, but the Americans subsequently rounded up twenty-five prisoners.

Gen. MacArthur has approved the death sentences passed upon several additional persons convicted of murder, arson and pillage. In a few other instances he has commuted death sentences to imprisonment.

News Under to The Times This Morning

1. Telegraphers' Strike a Fizzle. Forecast in Senate and House. Li Hung's and Ching's Credentials. Fighting in Luzon Not Plentiful. Kruger's Hopes Far from Realized.
2. Missing Army Clerk Wanted.
3. Secretary Root's Annual Report.
4. The Phoenix Cowboy Carnival.
5. Sermons at the Churches Yesterday.
6. Liners: Classified Advertising.
7. The Times Home Study Circle. Our Daily Story.
8. Editorials: Paragraphs. Rural Mail Delivery a Blessing.
9. Arizona Railway Extension.
10. Local and General Sporting News.
11. Southern California by Towns. Personal Mention: Men and Women.
12. The City in Brief. News and Business. Local Telegraphers' Strike Situation.

CLASSIFIED NEWS SYNOPSIS.

THE CITY. Telegraphers' strike here peters out....Burglary on South Broadway....Latest talk of new theater building....Troop D's outing. Robbery at Glendale....Boxing matches in prospect....Al Levys win baseball game....Last night's opera....Races at the Velodrome enlivened by a fight.

PACIFIC COAST. C. E. Andrews, paymaster's clerk, missing....Big reduction plant to be built near Nogales. Electric lineman's last "toot"....Printer found dead in bed....Oakland woman knocked down and beaten....Murder at Seattle.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Fine house burned at Redlands....Explosion at Redlands....Extensive fire at San Diego....Kern county man accused of embezzlement....Launching at San Pedro....Havilah man killed in a runaway....New oil territory tested at Anaheim....Fullerton to have new public library....Death of Pasadena pioneer.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA. Ministers refuse to accept credentials of Li and Prince Ching....All powers agree to the agreement save England....The note to be forwarded to the Chinese court.

BRITISH-BOER WAR. Queen Wilhelmina to give Kruger only a banquet....Holland afraid of England. Oom Paul rebukes a cheering crowd. Queen Victoria gives thanks to Portugal's King.

THE PHILIPPINES. Native rebels giving way at important points....Infantry detachment loses four men in attempting a landing....Captures of rebel officers and supplies.

GENERAL EASTERN. Conflicting stories about the Santa Fé strike. Sympathetic strike of other trainmen expected....Barge lost with eight persons in Lake Erie....Death of the oldest Mason....Anti-polygamy meeting.

WASHINGTON. Forecast of the coming week in Congress....Annual report of Secretary Root....Annual report of the Postmaster-General. Notes from the Capital City.

[THE CRISIS IN CHINA.]

GOT THEM BY WIRE.

Li's Credentials in Bad Shape.

Ministers Refusing to Accept Them.

Prince Ching's Authority Also Called in Question.

Agreement of the Powers Will Be Sent to the Court by Post—Complications.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Peking, dated Dec. 9, says the question of the credentials of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching has again been raised. When Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German Minister, arrived at Shanghai, he saw Li Hung Chang and asked to see his credentials. Earl Li informed him he had received an edict by telegraph appointing himself and Prince Ching representatives of the Chinese government, with full powers. He added that he could produce the credentials whenever necessary. Again at Tien-Tsin Dr. Schwartzenstein made a similar request of Li and received a similar answer. It transpires that neither Chinese commissioner has received an official copy of the edict appointing them bearers of the great seal, etc.

The ministers do not question the statements of the commissioners that they are duly authorized to treat in behalf of the Chinese government with the foreign representatives, but they know that in dealing with the Chinese it is unsafe to assume anything or to take anything for granted, so they again demanded to see the credentials. The commissioners then acquainted the others that they had received [illegible] They were informed that that was insufficient. While lack of certified credentials for the Chinese envoys may delay the final negotiations, it will not delay the presentation of a preliminary note to the court at Sian-Fu, whither it will be sent by post. It will take eighteen days for delivery.

THE POWERS' AGREEMENT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The next important move in the Chinese situation will be the formal presentation to the Chinese plenipotentiaries of the agreement arrived at between the representatives of the powers at Peking for reparation for the Boxer outrages. In just what manner this will be done Mr. Conger has not informed the State Department, although the probability is that the document will be handed to the Chinese by the dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

As has been stated, the telegram is simply a statement of the terms upon which the powers will negotiate with China for final settlement, and is laid before the Chinese officials as a matter of form. The negotiations for final settlement will come later, after the Chinese have been given a reasonable opportunity for the consideration of the conditions laid down by the powers.

The complete agreement deciphered from the code is now in the hands of the President. Officials decline to make its text public in advance of the receipt of information that it had been formally accepted by the powers, although the advices which have heretofore come from Conger leave no doubt that this will be the case. The essential features of the agreement already have been outlined in the press dispatches.

VON WALDERSEE'S TONE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, Dec. 10.—"Gen. Chaffee wrote a letter to Count Von Waldersee," says the Peking correspondent of the morning Post, "complaining of the removal by French and German troops of the astronomical instruments from the wall of Peking, but the letter was returned to him on account of its tone. He has notified the foreign envoys that all persons are prohibited passing the American guard on entering the south gate of the palace, owing to the frequent cases of looting. The ministers are offended by this individual assumption of authority."

MISSING TAOTAI CAUGHT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 9.—Pao Ho Nien, Taotai of Chu Chau Fu, in the province of Chekang, who was responsible for the July massacre and who absconded, has been captured near Zu Chau and sent to Hang Chau Fu.

BOXERS DISTURB KOREA.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Boxers are disturbing Northwest Korea, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, and the Russian troops are preparing to scatter them.

READY TO MAKE SCAPEGOAT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Dr. Morrison, in a dispatch to the Times, dated Peking, December 6, says: "A prominent Chinese official tells me he believes the edict regarding Gen. Tung Fuh Siang is the outcome of the Empress Dowager's alarm at the report received by her from the southern viceroys of the intention of the Germans to send an expedition to cut off the court's supplies. He further declares that the court is prepared to make a scapegoat of Yu Hsien."

STANDS BY AMERICA.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The Novoe Vremya, in an article evidently inspired, referring to the recent dispatches from Dr. Morrison in Peking to the London Times, saying all the credit for securing softened terms is given by the Chinese to the Russians, remarks: "The credit for the existing entente really belongs to America. England begrudges President McKinley his just prestige, because he has emphasized America's friendship for Russia."

The Russian journal regards the alterations which America has procured in the peace preliminaries as of the greatest importance.

ALL AGREE BUT ONE.

ENGLAND NOT HEARD FROM.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PEKING, Dec. 9.—[By Asiatic Cable.] All the foreign envoys except Sir Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister, have received instructions from their governments, agreeing to the joint note proposed at the last meeting. Another meeting will probably be called for Tuesday next. Should the British Minister have received his instructions to sign the joint note by that time, communication will be immediately opened with Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, who are in close touch with the court by the Chinese telegraph.

Prince Ching says Emperor Kwang Su is ready to return as soon as assured that the negotiations will allow him to come under conditions consonant with his dignity and safety.

The removal of Gen. Fung Fu Hsiang from the command of the Chinese forces surrounding the court is considered by the foreign envoys to be a very important step, as showing the real desire of the government to come to terms. His banishment indicates that the court recognizes the expediency of obeying the demands of the powers.

[SOUTH AFRICA.]

DUTCH COURAGE NOT STRONG ENOUGH.

OOM PAUL DESPAIRS EVEN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Queen Wilhelmina Will Give Him a Feed, but No Substantial Aid for His Country—Holland is Afraid of the English.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, Dec. 10.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Special dispatches from The Hague report the feeling there as one of alarm at the prospect of an Anglo-German-Portuguese combination, which might snatch the Dutch seaboard, or seize Java. It is reported at the Dutch capital that the possibility of [illegible] was even been discussed by the Cabinet council.

Queen Wilhelmina will give a dinner in honor of Kruger, but he has abandoned all hope of any effective result of his visit to Europe, although he does not despair of meeting Emperor Nicholas, possibly on the Riviera.

DISAVOWED A HOPE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

THE HAGUE, Dec. 9.—The government of the Netherlands has instructed the Dutch Minister in London, Baron Von Goldstein Van Oldennailler, to disavow, in the name of the government, all responsibility for the letter addressed to Kruger by the president of the first chamber of the States General, Dr. A. Van Namman Van Ponnes, approving his "noble purpose," and expressing a hope that the independence of the two Dutch republics would be secured.

HEARS FROM THE CZAR.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Kruger received a message from the Czar Friday night says the correspondent of the Times at The Hague. It was couched in very friendly terms, but the fact that its existence has been kept a close secret is sufficient to indicate its author's intention to abstain from any active steps toward intervention. The Czar naturally pleads his illness as a sufficient excuse for not interfering.

Kruger, when cheered by the crowd on his return from the cathedral today, turned and roundly rebuked there near him for such a desecration of the Sabbath.

FENCING IN THE FOOD.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Johannesburg says the town has been fenced around with barbed wire to prevent the inhabitants getting food to the Boers.

VICTORIA TO CARLOS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LISBON, Dec. 9.—King Carlos has received from Queen Victoria the following telegram in response to the one sent by His Majesty yesterday:

"I am greatly touched by your kind telegram. I sincerely thank you, my dear nephew, for it and for the good wishes you entertain toward me and mine. It is with the greatest pleasure that I recognise the cordial and friendly understanding between Portugal and England."

After cordial farewells to the Portuguese officials and an exchange of salutes, the British squadron sailed at noon.

OUR LEMONS THE BEST.

California Fruit Tested In Competition With Sicilian.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The superiority of California lemons over the Sicily product has been demonstrated by the citric-acid test by a prominent shipping firm to settle a controversy. The test was made fairly by a noted chemist. Twelve perfect specimens of each variety were submitted, and the superiority of California lemons was clearly demonstrated.

ROSY VIEW OF STRIKE.

Santa Fe Officials See an End.

All Operators Have Not Quit Their Keys.

Traffic on Some Portions of the Road Impeded.

California Limited Ran Late. All Trains to Topeka from the East Delayed.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

TOPEKA (Kan.,) Dec. 9.—The officials of the Santa Fe road take a decided roseate view of the telegraphers' strike situation. They all say the backbone of the strike is practically broken, already and that the affairs of the road will be in their normal condition inside of two weeks. The officers feel justified, in view of the alleged improvements in the conditions, to rescind the order closing the shops.

H. U. Mudge, general manager of the road, sent out a general order this afternoon to all operators, who had not yet gone out, offering to promote them if they would continue in their resistance to the strike. He told them that they had been faithful to the interests of the company thus far, and that they could fill out their application blanks for better positions at once.

The general manager added that all the men not taking part in the strike should have the better positions if they were capable of filling them, and that their old places would be filled from outside sources.

Mudge expressed great satisfaction this evening at the order he had sent out, and said it was only fair that the company should thus recognize those [illegible] interests.

"I feel much more sanguine about the result of the strike than I did last night," said Mudge. "I thought then we would have a serious time, in this belief, the order was issued for the closing down of the shops. Today the conditions seem to have so much improved that the order closing the shops will be rescinded. I think we can use all our men in the old way. This much is certain, however, not one of the men who has gone out on strike will be taken back into the employ of the company. Those who were formerly below them will be promoted over their heads, and they will see that the road can get along without them. Some of the strikers have already made application to be reinstated in the employ of the company, but it will be no use. This will be permanent. They left our employ without a cause and now they will have to suffer for their neglect."

General Manager Mudge, in company with some other of the officials of his road, spent several hours at the telegraph keys in the general office of the road today, transmitting the necessary messages. They have adopted the plan of sending much of their matter by mail.

This morning it seemed as though the operators had decided to go to work again, and the officials felt relieved from their duties at the keys some few operators having returned to work under the misapprehension that the strike had been declared off, but soon left again.

C. T. McClellan, superintendent of the eastern division, returned this afternoon from a trip of inspection over the entire division in his private car. He started out yesterday afternoon as soon as the news of the strike became known. He reported that matters were very satisfactory, so far as the eastern division is concerned.

Mr. McClellan visited all the operators along the route and asked them point blank if they intended to strike. In case a man would answer in the affirmative he would be quickly informed that his services were no longer needed and a time check would be given him. This had its effect in some places, and the operators agreed to remain at work. Today, however many who made such an agreement struck as soon as they ascertained the facts in the case.

"Probably twenty operators are out on my division tonight," said Mr. McClellan, "but I have men in sight for all these places. Men are coming tonight from Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, and soon all the stations on the division will be supplied with operators. This will be the case if the men do as they agreed and remain in the service of the company."

W. M. Coombs, chief dispatcher for the eastern division, reported that all the trains were running satisfactorily. Some were late, but that was a natural consequence. He said that the plan had been adopted of sending all the westbound freight over the cut-off from Argentine to Emporia, where they could take the double track west. The east-bound freights will be dispatched on the main line.

Coombs said that most of the trouble came from the men on the Argentine cut-off. When any of the so-called "faithful" men would attempt to send a dispatch reporting the condition of the trains some of the strikers would immediately cut in, and the effect of the messages would be lost. However, he said, the cut-off was of little importance, and the attitude of the strikers there would cause very little inconvenience.

General Superintendent Ressegule and Superintendent Scholes of the telegraph service unite in expressing the same views as the other officials, and

all profess to believe that the strike will soon be settled.

The officials have kept in close consultation all day, and have not let the smallest detail of the developments escape their attention. They have had some detectives in Topeka all day watching the movements of the strikers and reporting to headquarters.

The fast mail service west was all right this morning, and the road men hope the same conditions will prevail tomorrow morning. They will not express an opinion, however.

The dispatchers' office here is unable to control the traffic over the cut-off from Argentine to Emporia, and unless better conditions prevail, no passenger trains will be run on the cut-off tomorrow.

West of Emporia the train dispatchers can only guess as to the whereabouts of trains. Some talk has been heard of bringing the long-distance telephone into requisition to supply the place of the telegraph.

The superintendent of the eastern division has had no sleep for two nights. He expects to be compelled to make a trip over the division tomorrow or Tuesday. The chief dispatcher is obliged to take his trick at the key with the remainder of the dispatchers.

LATER:—The indications now are that the Santa Fé will have more strike trouble before long if the present trouble with the telegraphers continues. Dispatches received here tonight indicate dissatisfaction among the trainmen in some divisions points.

At 5 o'clock p.m. General Chairman Newman sent the following message to R. N. Long of Denver: "Everything solid. I understand the West End trainmen are out. Trainmen on the Gulf division have given the officials until 9 a.m. Monday to settle."

A dispatch from Galveston says: "Gulf men are standing firm, and everything is very encouraging."

Chairman Newman wires from Wichita that the Santa Fé trainmen west of Wichita are threatening to go out unless the strike is settled.

GETTING AT THE NEWS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

TOPEKA, Dec. 9.—At 9 o'clock tonight, practically all the telegraphers on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé proper are still out. A few men returned to work this morning, under the impression that the strike had been called off, and were later on induced to join the strikers. Later in the day they were all out to a man west of Emporia. Nor a man will return to work unless their grievances are settled in the fullest possible manner. Some of them have already other prospects offered them on other roads, and will accept them, if the Santa Fé management persists in its present course.

At 2:20 o'clock this morning, an official at the Santa Fé depot sent a call after a depot operator to go to work. When the operator arrived, the official represented that the strike had been ended, and that he had better return to work, as everybody else was working. The operator did so, and soon the news of his action went to the other strikers. They thus gained the impression that the grievance was settled, and many of them returned to work, but stopped as soon as the real facts were ascertained.

Men from different places all along the line hired in to the train dispatcher's office here, asking the conditions and whether the strike would continue. They were informed that the strike was practically settled, and the only thing for them to do was to return to work. This many of them did, and at least to look something as if the strike was ended.

Soon the condition of affairs became known to the operators of this city, and they immediately started to make a change in the condition of affairs. They busied themselves in getting the real news of the situation along the line, with the result that the operators went out again.

The railway company then met this last move by positively ordering all the strikers to stay out of the offices and away from the keys. No communications can thus be sent to some of the few who are yet working. Operators in places where there are no open telegraph offices have been reached in that manner, while those in smaller places will be reached in another manner before noon tomorrow. The strikers are confident that by the time mentioned they will have the strike at its full height, and that traffic of all kinds on the Santa Fé will be tied up.

The fact developed today that numerous operators along the line had not yet convinced themselves that the order for the strike was genuine. When telegraphic inquiries of Topeka failed to bring satisfactory answers, operators by twos and threes from various parts of the State began to arrive in Topeka to get at the real truth of the situation. Once here, they appeared to be convinced, and immediately returned to their homes determined to remain on strike until the company would make peace. Men came here today from as far West as Newton to find out the situation. They heard so many conflicting reports over the wires that they were at a loss to know whether to go out or not. Somebody has been industriously sending out reports that the strike was ended. Then would go reports that the strike order was not genuine.

Some of the operators who were not informed in the matter, refused to go out until they became convinced that the order was genuine. They remembered their experience of five years ago, when the bogus strike was ordered by a Dodge City operator.

"LIMITED" CAME IN LATE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

TOPEKA, Dec. 9.—Considerable difficulty attended the operation of the Santa Fé trains today. Announcement was made last night by the officials that all trains would run on time, and that all kinds of freight would be handled in the usual quantities. All the trains were run on time-card schedules.

The troubles commenced this morning when the California limited train No. 4 came in from the west four hours late. When the train reached Emporia it was confronted with the strike conditions to such an extent that it was held up for some time awaiting orders. None came and the train started. When it reached the first small station the danger signal was out, and it had to stop. This process was repeated at all the small stations between Emporia and Topeka. The limited never stops at the small stations under ordinary conditions. The officials were much chagrined to find their favorite train had lost so much time.

No. 2, another California train, due in Topeka at 2:30 o'clock, did not arrive at all, and the officials of the road do not know exactly where to look for it.

No. 6, from the west, arrived nearly on time. Instead of being a long train of nine coaches, as it usually is, it consisted of only three coaches, and was pulled by two engines. This was done to preclude the possibility of any delay, as it is a matter of the utmost importance that all trains run as nearly to the time limit as possible. It received no clearance at any station.

All the trains from the East were from one to three hours late, the Chicago train being the latest. Travel today has been unusually light. The Atchison train, which is usually crowded with passengers Sunday, had only fifteen today. People were afraid to travel on account of the possibility of accidents.

DOLPHIN MAKES CLAIMS.

SAYS TIE-UP IS COMPLETE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

HOUSTON (Tex.), Dec. 9.—President M. M. Dolphin of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers said this evening that he has received no overtures for a settlement of the strike, and had made none. He further said that he is receiving telegrams showing that no new men employed are remaining in the service, and is receiving encouraging reports. He was asked for an official statement of the strike, and gave the following statement:

"The strike situation, up to 6 o'clock Sunday evening, is very satisfactory to the strikers and their committee. The tie-up is most complete, and after many days' effort on the part of the officials of the Santa Fé, they are utterly unable to secure as many as half a dozen telegraphers who are willing to work for them. This is remarkable, when it is known that they have advertised in papers in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans and many other places offering fancy salaries, transportation, etc., and a great many men have taken advantage of the liberal offers of transportation, and are taking free rides from one part of the country to the other, and promptly bidding the company adieu when they reach the point to which they desire to go."

THEIR OCCUPATION GONE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

COLORADO SPRINGS (Colo.,) Dec. 9.—The Santa Fé strike situation in Colorado Springs is not much changed from last night. The men who are out, however, express the opinion that the company is through with them, and that they will have to seek new employment. The expression is based on the fact that two or three men have already received wages due them up to the hour they left their instruments.

There have been no freight trains through here tonight, and passenger service has been in several instances slightly delayed. Trains are being operated by the time card and long-distance telephone between Denver and Pueblo.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PUEBLO (Colo.,) Dec. 9.—A special to the Chieftain from La Junta, Colo., says there are strong rumors that other railroad men will take up the cause of the operators and order a sympathetic strike. It is also stated that two carloads of operators left Chicago this morning to take the places of the strikers. About one hundred and fifty men in the mechanical department at La Junta have been laid off. Six officers are still open between La Junta and Dodge City. Trains are late, but are moving.

TRAINS TIED UP.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

DENVER, Dec. 9.—A special to the News from Albuquerque, N. M., says: "The strike of the Santa Fé operators is beginning to be felt here. Passenger trains are all several hours late tonight, and while there are plenty of operators here, freight trains are tied up waiting for orders at several stations where men have gone out. The closing of the shops here will throw 600 men out and greatly interfere with business."

CONDITIONS AT PUEBLO.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PUEBLO (Colo.,) Dec. 9.—Superintendent Parker of the Santa Fé division here, stated today that he would take no action as to the work in the shops until tomorrow. Hence since matters are quiet around the shops and depots Sunday, anyhow, no special change on account of the strike was visible today. Trains were run fairly on time, but the number of freight trains seemed to be below the average.

RETURNED TO WORK.

UNION STRIKERS BACKED DOWN.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WILLIAMS (Ariz.,) Dec. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The telegraphers' strike has assumed an unexpected phase west of Albuquerque. Division Superintendent Hibbard passed through here this forenoon, and states that every office had been filled, either by those who had been reinstated, or by new men in their places.

A general order passed over the line giving the union telegraphers the opportunity of returning to their work if they would return at once. This proposition many of the operators have accepted, and as a result, many of those who went out at 5 o'clock yesterday returned between 11 and 12 o'clock this forenoon. The Santa Fé, however, is determined that the agitators of the strike shall not go back to work. The trains have run on time during the trouble.

ON THE VALLEY BRANCHES.

CONFLICTING STORIES TOLD.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

FRESNO, Dec. 9.—John W. Hayes, local chairman of the Order of Railway Telegraphers and member of the Chicago Grievance Committee, makes the following statement tonight in regard to the strike of operators on the San Joaquin and Valley branch of the Santa Fé system:

"As far as can be ascertained tonight, every operator on the San Joaquin Valley division went out promptly at 5 o'clock p.m. today. J. A. Newman, general chairman of the order, wired me today as follows: 'Company shows evidence toward an early settlement.'

"The train and engine men on lines west of Albuquerque can expect to receive an invitation at any hour to join their brothers on the east end, owing to grievances similar to those of the trainmen on the Gulf branch."

The dispatcher's office here says all trains are on time, and only four men are out. Operators along the line of the Valley road say the strike is solid.

SHAH ON WHEELS.

Persia's Ruler Rides to His Capital in an Automobile from Paris—His Trip a Success.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Herald's Paris special says: "To Teheran on an automobile. The chauffeur who has accomplished this feat is no less a person than the Shah. His Majesty became an enthusiast on automobilism while in Paris and purchased a steam-propelled vehicle.

"Nasar Aga, the Persian Minister here, called the maker up on the telephone today and spoke as follows: 'His Majesty, the Shah, found the carriage you sent awaiting him on his arrival in Persian territory, and he made the journey to Teheran on this automobile. The trip was a success in every respect, and His Majesty commissions me to convey his congratulations to you.'"

COUNTESS BONI ILL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Journal's Paris special says Countess Boni de Castellane is reported seriously ill at her home, as the result of worry over the financial troubles of Count Boni.

AMERICAN TENDER ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Daily Mail has received the following by mail from its Calcutta correspondent: "The Forte's commissioners recently invited tenders for locomotives and wanted nine months. The lowest English tender quoted £1544 for each locomotive, and wanted nine months to complete the order. The lowest American tender quoted £1260, and asked for six months. The latter was accepted, subject to the approval of the government."

[COAST RECORD.]

ARMY CLERK FADES AWAY.

C. E. Andrews Wanted at Portland.

Women and Creditors Mourning Him.

Fatal Runaway at Jamestown. William E. Langdon Kills Edward B. Shanks.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PORTLAND (Or.,) Dec. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] C. E. Andrews, chief clerk in the office of the paymaster of the Department of the Columbia, a society "swell" and a person of some temporary prominence here, is missing. A large number of creditors mourn his departure, as well as several women who thought he loved them.

Andrews came to Portland some five months ago from Cuba, where he had served in the paymaster's department of the army since the Spanish war. He took up his residence here in a fashionable boarding-house, where he soon became a great favorite. He furnished the apparments sumptuously, and spent money lavishly. Soon he began to borrow from his friends, but no suspicions were aroused, as he gave good excuses. Then he dropped out, and it was found that he owed much borrowed money, as well as to his tailor, the furniture makers and others. His accounts with the government are all right.

Andrews was engaged to one of the woman lodgers at his hotel, and he had made love to others, and, furthermore, he told certain of his intimates that he had a wife in New York.

LANGDON KILLS SHANKS.

SEATTLE SPORTS SWAP SHOTS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SEATTLE (Wash.,) Dec. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] William E. Langdon, one of the best-known sporting men in the United States, shot and killed Edward B. Shanks, one of the proprietors of the California Club, a gambling-house. Langdon, whose story is backed by much circumstantial evidence, claims to have acted in self-defense, while Shanks, as he lay writhing in the agonies of death, told Policeman Tripp that Langdon shot first as the result of Shank's refusal to lend his slayer $50.

The version given by Langdon is that they had words regarding money due from Shanks, and that the latter pulled a revover, firing first. All told, five shots were discharged, two by Shanks and three by Langdon. The latter was not hit. Shanks received an abdominal wound, which resulted in his death within fifteen minutes from the firing of the first shot.

Langdon came to Seattle eleven years ago from Chicago, in which city and Duluth he was engaged in business and sporting ventures. He is a native of Illinois, 50 years of age, and married.

LINEMAN'S LAST "TOOT."

JESSE TOWNSEND GONE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 9.—Jesse Townsend, an electric lineman, was taken to the Receiving Hospital from the State House this evening in a dying condition. He was suffering from narcotic poisoning, presumably morphine, which is believed to have been self-administered with suicidal intent.

He arrived in this city a week ago and presented credentials to the local linemens' union, showing he was a member of the Akron, O., union in good standing. He has been drinking heavily for the past two days, and spent today carousing with a stranger whom he himself did not know. Townsend died at 10 o'clock tonight.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

TWO MEN THROWN OUT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

JAMESTOWN, Dec. 9.—Henry A. Douglas, a pioneer farmer of this county, was killed and Ed Leonard of Gilroy, an owner in the Pancake mine, probably fatally injured in a runaway accident on the Rawhide road, one mile from Jamestown, this morning, while descending Table Mountain Hill.

A breech strap broke, causing the horse to run down the hill at a fearful pace. Near the foot both men were thrown out of the vehicle. Douglas struck a fence post head first. His skull was crushed. Leonard was frightfully cut and bruised. There is little chance of his recovery.

WESTINGHOUSE IN ARIZONA.

PLANS BIG REDUCTION PLANT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NOGALES (Ariz.,) Dec. 8.—F. F. Tener, general agent for the Duquesne Mining and Reduction Company, owned by George Westinghouse, Pittsburgh, Pa., states that Westinghouse has bought the entire Buena Vista grant, comprising some seven thousand acres of land, and intends to erect at some point on the Santa Cruz River a colossal reduction works and smelter, and a railway connecting the mines at Duquesne, the reduction works and Nogales.

Tener leaves for Pittsburgh on or about Sunday, December 16, to make arrangements for the inauguration of this work. This will create a big mining town at Duquesne another big town at the site of the reduction works, and will give an impetus to Nogales which will make it one of the chief towns of Arizona. Property has advanced almost one-half in and around Nogales within the last forty-eight hours.

WOMAN BRUTALLY BEATEN.

KNOCKED DOWN BY UNKNOWN.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

OAKLAND, Dec. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Miss Jennie Jones, daughter of Humphrey J. Jones, a prominent citizen of Emeryville, was knocked down and brutally beaten by an unknown man tonight.

Miss Jones was on her way home from church, and had reached the narrow-gauge crossing at San Pablo avenue, when she was accosted by a tall man wearing a long overcoat with a high collar, concealing his features. Miss Jones attempted to hurry past, when he seized her and placed his hand closely over her mouth. Exerting all her strength, she struggled alone in the darkness until her strength was nearly exhausted. Enraged at her resistance, the brute struck her a powerful blow in the face, knocking her down. She still retained consciousness and continued her struggles, all the time the fiend was trying to gag her with a handkerchief. In his rage, he not only beat her with his fist, but kicked her violently.

Just as she was losing consciousness, a San Pablo-avenue electric car came up, and by the strong headlight the motorman saw the struggling pair. He at once stopped his car, but the moment the speed slackened the man took to his heels and disappeared in the darkness. This is the latest of several similar crimes in Oakland.

BRIEF COAST DISPATCHES.

Asphyxiated in Bed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Andrew J. Daily, a retired marine engineer, was accidentally asphyxiated by gas at his home on Bush street, last night. His dead body was found in bed by his son this morning.

Four-master Goes Ashore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—News was received today that the German four-masted bark Edmund went ashore at Santa Rosalia during the recent gales. She will probably be a total loss. She was bound to Portland, Or., to load for Cork. The Edmund was formerly the British ship Wilhelm Tell.

Printer Dead in Bed.

OAKLAND, Dec. 9.—Charles E. Muller, a printer, was found dead in bed at the Surf offuse this morning. He had been suffocated by escaping gas, but there was ntohing to indicate that he committed suicide.

Miss Newman Better.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 9.—Miss Carrie Newman, the Salinas school teacher, who became insane last Friday through fear of P. G. Farley, who, she claims, had threatened to defame her, is better today, and will probably recover her reason.

Phoenix's Carnival Today.

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) Dec. 9.—A message from President McKinley will start the Phoenix Indian and Cowboy Carnival and Street Fair tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the festival will last all the week. Crowds commenced to come in today, and a host of people is expected during the week.

Railroad Office Abolished.

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) Dec. 9.—According to an order just issued by F. M. Murphy, president and general manager of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railway, the office of assistant general manager is abolished, and W. A. Drake is appointed general superintendent in addition to chief engineer. The office of assistant manager was filled by R. E. Wells, who resigned last week. W. A. Drake has been connected with the road ever since it was built, and was previously connected with the old Atlantic and Pacific line.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

The German members of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague will be Dr. Bingner, president of the Senate of the High Court; Herr Von Frantzius, councilior of the Foreign Office, and councilior of the High Office, and Prof. Von Bar of the University of Goettingen.

A London cable says that several relics of Lord Nelson including his watch and many of the medals awarded to him, were stolen from the Greenwich Hospital Saturday after the attendants left. The police have no trace of the thief.

ANTI-POLYGAMY MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A mass meeting was held here today under the auspices of the Woman's Interdenominational Union in the interest of the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in the United States and in all Territories under its jurisdiction. Dr. Josiah Strong of New York City presided, and discussed the Roberts case. A letter was read from ex-Senator Edmunds. Dr. Sarah J. Elliott of Moab, Utah, expressed herself strong in respect to polygamy in Utah. Resolutions were adopted urging prompt action of Congress in submitting to the several States the proposed amendments.

ADNAH ADAMS TREAT.

DENVER, Dec. 9.—Adnah Adams Treat died heretoday at the age of 102 years 8 months. He had long been the oldest living Mason in point of age, and the second oldest Mason in point of time connected with the order. He died of old age.

A New Cathedral for London.

[London Mail:] London's new cathedral is to be at Westminster. For some years now it has been in course of erection, and the scaffolding still surrounds portions of the mighty edifice. The cathedral is some 350 feet long and about 160 feet wide; in other words, as long as Chester Cathedral and rather wider than that at Canterbury. The style of architecture is early Christian Byzantine, similar to that in which St. Sophia, at Constantinople, is built.

Altough the shell of the building will first be completed, it will be some time before the finishing touches to the edifice are made. The interior of the cathedral when complete will deserve the adjective "magnificent." The walls of the nave will pictorially illustrate the history of the Roman Catholic Church in Britain from the earliest times down to the end of the nineteenth century.

The first stone of the cathedral was purchased in 1868 by the late Cardinal Manning for £36,500, but after a time the site was exchanged for that on which the present structure stands, although another £20,000 had to be raised in addition. Altogether, when the foundation stone was laid in 1895, over £75,000 had been promised in subscriptions, but that figure was by no means sufficient.

Discussion of the Supernatural.

[Washington Star:] "Mammy," said Pickaninny Jim, who had maintained a long and thoughtful silence, "is dar any sech fing as cullud folks' h'anta?"

"You means ghoses," rejoined Aunt Marie as she turned from the ironing board.

"Yas'm."

"Well, sonny, you has hit on a subjeck dat's been givin' science a heap o' trouble. Maybe dar is cullud folks's ghoses an' maybe dar ain't. De difficulty of ascertainment lies in de fack dat if dar was a cullud folks's ghos' his complexion would be so dahk dat you couldn't notice 'im."

[Indianapolis Press:] "Now, don't gimme any song about misfortune an' wantin' to be a hard worker 'n' all that," said the hard-faced lady. "I can see right through you."

"Gee!" said Dawson. "I knowed I ain't had nothin' to eat for three days, but I didn't know it had thinned me down like that."

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

ANTVO Theatrical Cold Cream will restore to your skin its suppleness and velvet.

CLEVER TOBY

BILL SMITH ON THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE HOUND.

He Relates How His Dog Assisted Him to Obtain a Fine Buck Without Breaking the New Law Against Hounding.

[New York Sun:] "The natural born intelligence of a bound dog in deer time is something to make a man believe in an all-wise Providence," said old Bill Smith. "Take this yere buck a-hanging here an' weighin' 250 pounds. If it hadn't been for my hound dog Toby this buck would be roamin' the mountain peaks now an' thankin' a lot of fools down Albany way that had no appreciation for a good hound dawg. I'll bet this yere buck against a pinch of powder that my dawg Toby knows a heap more about what ought to be doin' in these woods than any of those city statesmen what pass laws. But I'm law abidin' at all times an' when those city statesmen passed a law against houndin' deer I jest quit houndin. You see the game wardens round these parts are pretty strict an' I ain't never hankered enough for venison to pay no $100 fine for it. So I give away all my hound dawgs ceptin Toby an' I couldn't part with him no how.

"How'd Toby help me get this yere buck if I don't believe in houndin'? Well, Toby is an awful knowin' dawg. When I made up my mind this mornin' that I couldn't stand it any longer without venison I took my old gun down. Toby, he perks up his ears an' he comes over and puts his head on my knee an' yelps a little dawg talk at me. He was a-sayin' in his way that he wanted one good race this fall. Now I've always maintained, an' the facts will bear me out, thet if you will talk sensible to a dawg he'll know what you say. Why, I talk politics to that Toby dawg of mine an' he follows me. When I'd filled the magazine of my old 44—and there ain't a straighter-shootin' gun in these woods—I says to Toby:

"'Toby,' says I, 'Old Bill needs venison. He can't go sneakin' back into the hill on the chance of findin' a deer. An' he's law abidin' an' can't countenance no houndin', besides he'd get fined if he was caught.'

"Toby, he looked sad like but he knew the conversation wasn't ended. He suspended judgment, as they said last court.

"'Toby,' says I, 'I'm thinkin' about goin' up to old Bear Pass on the chance of a deer comin' that way. Bear Pass, Toby. Now if I wasn't to tie you an' you was to circle up around Stubbs Hill all by yourself, Toby, an' was to see a nice deer waitin' for a run an' you was to oblige him it wouldn't be my fault. I'd be down to Bear Pass, Toby, a-thinkin' of the beauties of nature an' fingerin' my old 44. Old Bill wouldn't be breakin' this about a dawg up on Stubbs Hill, but if a deer came down Bear Pass he'd have to move like lightnin' to get past Old Bill.'

"'Y-o-o-o-w, yip yip yip, y-o-o-o-w,' said Toby.

"Probably it wouldn't mean much to you, sir, you not knowin' dawg talk, but I sensed from it that Toby an' me understood each other.

"'An' Toby,' said I, 'if you on your own responsibility should start a deer on Stubbs Hill you needn't give tongue more'n once or twicet, just so's I'd know you was doin' something, 'cause you'd disturb some of these fly game wardens. They'd shoot you an' fine Old Bill as they would. If I heard you I'd mark I'd be on the bark an' you might just run still like until you got pretty close to Bear Pass an' then you might put your tail between your legs an' run for home.'

"'Yip, yip, yip, y-o-o-o-w,' said Toby, which means that he was on.

"'An,' says I, 'if any fly game warden was in at the killin' I could prove that I was still huntin' an' not houndin', which is against the law. If he should say that it was my dawg a barkin' up around Stubbs Hill I could say that my dawg Toby was to home an' so you would be, Toby, wouldn't you?'

"'Y-o-o-o-w,' says Toby, an' so I started out for Bear Pass. Toby, he just looked me all over an' away he piked off towards Stubbs Hill. Nobody let him an' of course I ain't responsible if my dawg gets loose an' takes to the woods. That Toby dawg knows a heap. It was a nice mornin' for deer, cool an' crisp an' so still that as I sat on a big log just to one side of Bear Pass, the fallin' of a leaf yould make noise enough to jump you off your seat. That's the kind of a mornin' that makes you feel mighty good an' everything 'round you speaks to you, if you know the language. I was just looking at an old rotten log which had been freshly clawed apart an' wonderin' where the bear might be that did it, when through the still air came Toby's 'Yip, yip, yip, yip,' sharp an' quick. It sounded just like runnin' a stick along a picket fence. Toby, he knew his business, an' he didn't say another word. I could tell that he was headed for Bear Pass an' I crouched down by my log. It was twenty minuter before I heard a crash through the bushes an' then the light thump, thump of an animal makin' good time down the pass. When I see this big fellow comin' toward me with his flag up I thought Toby had made a good choice. Just as the old buck got opposite me I whistled. He stopped an' wheeled, lookin' directly into the muzzle of my gun. I shot an' this yere buck dropped. There wasn't a sign of my dawg Toby. Well, sir, I'd no more than bled my buck before Joe Hopkins, him that's a game warden, came up. He'd been sneakin' around lookin' to arrest some one.

"'Nice buck, Bill,' said Joe.

"'It is,' said I.

"'How'd ye suppose he happened to come down this way?'

"'This is a favorite mornin' walk for bucks, an' has been for forty years.'

"'No flies to drive 'em to water at this season,' says Joe suspiciously.

"'I guess this buck was just a-runnin' for his health,' says I.

"'I thought I heard a dawg up around Stubbs Hill half an hour ago,' says Joe. 'Sounded like your old Toby dawg to me.'

"'Toby,' says I. 'Why, Toby is to home where he belongs.'

"'Are you sure?' says Joe.

"'Course I am. You didn't see no dawg a-runnin' this buck, did you? No, An' you never saw a hound dawg that would start a straight race like this buck has run an' not come in where the killin' takes place, did you?'

"'No, I never did,' says Joe, 'but I'll help you tote this buck home an' see if your Toby dawg ain't roamin' around the woods. Bein' an officer of the State I must preserve the laws.'

"I felt that I could depend on Toby and if Joe Hopkins wanted to sneak around a law-abidin' citizen like me I was glad I could make use of him totin' my buck. I made Joe lead the way an' we carried this fellow swung across two poles. It was heavy an' when we went through the bushes the horns would catch. But Joe worked like a beaver, thinkin' all the time to find Toby gone or to have him overtake us so's he could get the law on me.

"Now you talk about dawgs bein' dumb brutes. When we came to my house there was Toby dawg stretched out in the kitchen as if he'd been there all the mornin'. When he see me he barked just once an' then he yelped at the buck as if he'd never seen him before. He fooled Joe all right an' that dawg knowed it. Every once in a while he'd give me a look out of the corner of his eye, as much as to say that he knew his business. Well, Joe was pretty sore, havin' all his work for nothin'.

"'I'm sure I heard a dawg up around Stubbs Hill,' says he.

"'Well,' says I, 'it may have been a cur dawg a-chasin' birds, or it may have been some lawless feller a-houndin' deer. I don't take no chances that way myself.'

"Now I couldn't go into a court of law an' swear that my Toby dawg had raised that deer. When I left home Toby was bound for the woods for a little run an' when I came back Toby was in front of the fire. I don't bear no malice or evidence against myself or my neighbors an' I can't always be personally responsible for Toby. That is a fine buck, isn't it?. An' say, some dawgs are wise, now, ain't they?"

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STUDIO 250½ S. SPRING ST., Opp. Hollenbeck.

NOTICE—IRRIGATORS—MEETING OF IRRIGATORS WILL BE HELD at Odey's Hall, corner of Vernon and Central Avenues, Thursday Evening, December the Eleventh, at 8 o'clock p.m. Irrigators only.

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THE CALIFORNIA, Cor. Second and Hill Sts., City—A select family hotel, conveniently located having been entirely renovated; underew management, THOS. PASCOE.

NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) Nov. 30.—Tomorrow morning nearly [illegible] sand operatives will report for work at the Acushnet and Hathaway mills, according to a dispatch received here today. The mills have been shut down for a week owing to a dispute with the weavers on the subject of stopping [illegible]

AFTER-THANKSGIVING

Where'er a noble deed is wrought
Where'er is spoken a noble thought
Our hearts in glad response
To higher levels rise.

The tidal wave of deeper [illegible]
Into our inmost being rise
And lifts us unawares
Out of all meaner cares.

Honor to those whose words or deeds
Thus help us in our daily needs
And by their overflow
Raise us from what is low.

—[Red Man and

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European plan, new management, [illegible] and renovated; sunny suites with private [illegible] through rough and easily-de[illegible] HAMILTON JOH[illegible]

HOTEL LINCOLN—[illegible] HILL [illegible]

A strictly first-class family hotel. All [illegible] with first-class table board.

W. J. VERDI[illegible]

UNCLE SAM'S WAR OFFICE.

Report On Operations of the Troops.

Efficient Service Outside of the Country.

Condition of Insular Possessions—Need of Army Reorganization.

[BY PRESS CORRESPONDENCE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—In his annual report the Secretary of War, Elihu Root, says that on the 29th of November, the date of the last annual report, the total force of the United States, according to the latest reports which had been received from the field, consisted of 65,000 and 61,399 enlisted men of all arms of the service, making a total of 2,000 officers and 63,056 enlisted men. The volunteer force raised under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1899, making a total of volunteers. The aggregate of the volunteer army of regulars and volunteers, making allowance for 233 officers of the regular army holding commissions and included in the number of volunteer officers above 2,000 officers and 35,049 enlisted men.

The army now consists of 2535 officers and 59,514 enlisted men of the regular establishment, and 1548 officers (of the regular army officers commissioned as volunteer commissions,) and 35,542 enlisted men of the volunteer army, making a total force of 103,150, including 4000 officers and 99,300 enlisted men. Of these 4300 are enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.

The number of volunteers who at the date of the last annual report were on their way to the Philippine Islands, arrived there in addition during the months of December, 1899, and January, 1900, have been actively and effectively employed since that time. The general progress of troops during the year includes the reduction of the forces in Cuba from 334 officers and 5483 men to 200 officers and 5463 men; the reduction of the troops in Porto Rico from 87 officers and 2855 men to 52 officers and 1584 men; an increase of troops in Alaska from 13 officers and 200 enlisted men to 41 officers and 1083 men; an increase of troops in the Philippine Islands from 2051 officers and 52,483 men to 2367 officers and 57,387 enlisted men; and the establishment in China of a legation guard of 58 officers and 2060 men, originally forming a portion of the China relief expedition. The reduction in the number of troops in Cuba and Porto Rico has been accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the official military establishments in those islands. The enlargement of the field of operations and government in the Philippine Islands made it impracticable to conduct the business under the direction of the army in those islands by the machinery of a single department, and by order made April 7, 1900, the Philippine Islands were made into a military division, consisting of four departments. The Department of Luzon, the Department of the Visayas, the Department of Mindanao and the Department of Jolo. The Department of Luzon is subdivided into the District of Southern Luzon and the Department of the Visayas and the Department of Mindanao and Jolo into four military districts.

The operations conducted under the direction of the department during the year include the continued prosecution of the war for the suppression of the insurrection in the hPhilippines and the establishment and maintenance of government in those islands; the part taken by the United States in the expedition for the relief of the foreign ministers and others in Pekin; the preservation of order and relief of distress, and the prosecution of the work of establishing communication by cable and telegraph between different points in that territory; the consideration by the government of Porto Rico during the first day of May, 1900; the consideration by the government of Cuba of the gradual development of a Cuban government for that island; the improvement of the work of river and harbor improvements; the continuance of the construction and equipment of coast fortifications; the garrisoning and maintaining of military posts and the training of militiary forces in the United States, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Cuba, the discharge, upon the expiration of their terms of enlistment, of approximately one-third of the regular army, and the recruiting, equipping, and distributing of troops to take their places; and the transportation of troops, and the procurement and distribution of animals, food, munitions of war, and supplies of all kinds, to the widely-separated points mentioned.

OPERATIONS IN PHILIPPINES.

Since the date of the last report (November 30, 1899,) the government established by the Philippine insurgents over Luzon (and the organized forces by which it was maintained) have been destroyed, and the civil and military leaders of the insurrection, accompanied by small but scattered bands of troops, were the objects of pursuit in the western and northern parts of the island. That work was prosecuted with vigor and success under conditions of extraordinary difficulty and hardship, and has resulted in the further and practically complete disintegration of the insurgent bands in those regions, in the capture of nearly all the American prisoners and the greater part of the Filipino prisoners held by the insurgents, and in the capture and destruction of large quantities of arms, ammunition and supplies.

There still remained a large force of insurgents in Cavite, and the adjacent provinces south of Manila, and a considerable force to the east of the Rio Grande de Pampanga, chiefly in the province of Bulacan, while in the extreme southeastern portions of Luzon, and in the various Visayan islands, except the island of Negros, armed bodies of insurgents had taken possession of the principal seacoast towns, and were enforcing military control over the inhabitants. Between the insurgent troops in Bulacan and the forces to the north, and the insurgents in the south, communication was maintained by road and trail, running along and near the eastern bank of the Rio Grande de Marquina, San Mateo and Montalban, and the province of Morong. This line of communication, running through rough and easily-defended country, was strongly fortified at many points by numerous bodies of insurgents.

On the 13th of December, 1899, a column under the command of Maj.-Gen. J. F. Lawton, proceeded from Manila, and between that date and the 17th of December, captured all the fortified posts of the insurgents, took possession of the line of communication, which has ever since been maintained, and destroyed, captured or dispersed the insurgent force in that part of the island. In the course of this movement was sustained the irremediable loss of Gen. Lawton, who was shot and instantly killed while too fearlessly exposing his person in supervising the passing of his troops over the river Mariquina at San Mateo.

On the 4th of January, 1900, Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.V., was assigned to the command of the First Division of the Eighth Army Corps, and an active campaign under his direction was commenced in Southern Luzon. The plan adopted was to confront and hold the strong force of the enemy near Imus and to the west of Bacoor by a body of troops under Gen. Wheaton, while a column, under Gen. Schwan, should move rapidly down the west shore of the Laguna de Bay to Binang, thence turn southwesterly and seize the Silang, Indang and Naic road, capture the enemy's supplies, supposed to be at the towns of Silang and Indang, and arrest the retreat of the enemy, when he should be driven from Northern Cavite by our troops designated to attack him there, and thus prevent his reassembling in the mountains of Southern Cavite and Northern Batangas. This plan was successfully executed.

Gen. Schwan's column moved over the lines indicated with great rapidity, marching a distance of over 600 miles, striking and defeating numerous bodies of insurgents and capturing many intrenched positions, taking possession of and garrisonnig towns along the line, and scattering and demoralizing all the organized forces of the enemy within that section of country. From these operations and the simultaneous attacks by our troops under Gen. Wheaton in the north the rebel forces in the Cavite region practically disappeared, the members either being killed or captured or returning to their homes as unarmed citizens, and a few scattered parties escaping through Gen. Schwan's lines to the south. By the 8th of February the organized forces of the insurgents in the region mentioned had ceased to exist. In large portions of the country the inhabitants were returning to their homes and resuming their industries, and active trade with Manila was resumed.

In the course of these operations about 600 Spanish prisoners were released from the insurgents, leaving about 600 more still in their hands in the extreme southeastern provinces of Camarines and Albay, nearly all of whom were afterward liberated by our troops. In the meantime an expedition was organized under the command of Brig.-Gen. Kobbé, to expel the Tagalogs, who had taken possession of the principal hemp ports of the islands situated in Albay, the extreme southeastern province of Luzon, and in the islands of Leyte, Samar and Catanduanes.

This expedition sailed from Manila January 18, and accomplished its object. All of the principal hemp ports were relieved from control of the insurgents, garrisoned by American troops, and opened to commerce by order of the Military Governor of the islands on January 30, and the 10th and 14th of February. The expedition met with strong resistance at Legaspi by an intrenched force under the Chinese general, Paua. He was speedily overcome and went into the interior. After a few days he reassembled his forces and threatened the garrisons which had been left in Albay and Legaspi, whereupon he was attacked and defeated, and surrendered. Thirty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of ammunition, a good many rifles, and a considerable amount of money were captured by this expedition.

On February 15 an expedition, under the supervision of Maj.-Gen. Bates under immediate command of Brig.-Gen. J. M. Bell, U.S.V., sailed from Manila to take possession of the North and South Camarines provinces and Western Albay, in which the insurgent forces had been swelled by the individuals and scattered bands escaping from our operations in various sections of the north. The insurgent force was defeated after a sharp engagement near the mouth of the Bicol River, pursued, and scattered. Large amounts of artillery and war material were captured. The normal conditions of industry and trade relations with Manila were resumed by the inhabitants.

On March 20 the region covered by the last-described operations was created a district of Southeastern Luzon, under the command of Gen. James M. Bell, who was instructed to proceed to the establishment of the necessary customs and internal-revenue service in the district. In the mean time similar expeditions were successfully made through the mountains of the various islands of the Visayan group, striking and scattering and severely punishing the bands of bandits and insurgents who infested those islands. In the latter part of March, Gen. Bates proceeded with the Fortieth Infantry to establish garrisons in Mindanao. The only resistance was of a trifling character at Cagayan, the insurgent general in Northeastern Mindanao surrendering and turning over the ordnance in his possession. These movements, and many others incidental to them, are particularly described in the report of Maj.-Gen. Otis, which is submitted herewith.

With their execution all formal and open resistance to American authority in the Philippines terminated, leaving only an exceedingly vexatious and annoying guerrilla warfare of a character closely approaching brigandage, which will require time, patience, and good judgment to finally suppress. As rapidly as we have occupied territory the policy of inviting inhabitants to return to their peaceful vocations, and aiding them in the reëstablishment of their local governments, has been followed, and the protection of the United States has been promised to them. The giving of this protection has led to the distribution of troops in the Philippine Islands to over four hundred different posts, with the consequent labor of administration and supply.

The maintenance of these posts involves the continued employment of a large force, but as the Tagalogs who are in rebellion, have deliberately adopted the policy of murdering, so far as they are able, all of their countrymen who are friendly to the United States, the maintenance of garrisons is at present necessary to the protection of the peaceful and unarmed Filipinos who have submitted to our authority; and if we are to discharge our obligations in that regard their reduction must necessarily be gradual.

The most efficient measures for the reduction of the number of posts and consequently of the number of troops necessary in the Philippines, will be the construction of roads, making possible rapid communication, so that each post may effectually protect the people of a larger section of country; the establishment of personal relations between our officers and the people of the country with whom they are brought in contact, so that we can tell who are trustworthy sources of information and who are not; the gradually growing appreciation of the benefits of our control and the sincerity of our professions of good intention, which will naturally follow the benefits of good civil government, and the organization of native troops under American officers.

OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

Secretary Root details at length the operations of the relief force in China, and says that when the Ninth Infantry, from Manila, reached Taku on the 6th of July, two battalions of that regiment, under Col. Liscum, pressed forward to Tien-Tsin, reaching that point on the 11th, and on the 13th took part with the British, French, and Japanese forces in an attack upon the southwest part of the walled city of Tien-Tsin, which had been rendered necessary by the persistent shelling of the foreign quarters, outside of the walls, on the part of the Chinese troops occupying the city. Col. Liscum's command formed part of a brigade under Gen. Dorward of the British army, and was assigned to the duty of protecting the flank of the allied forces.

In the performance of that duty it maintained a position under heavy fire fort fifteen hours, with a loss of eighteen killed and seventy-seven wounded. Among the killed was the gallant Col. Liscum, who thus ended an honorable service of nearly forty years, commencing in the ranks of the First Vermont Infantry at the outbreak of the Civil War, and distinguished by an unvarying courage, fidelity, and high character. The regiment was withdrawn from its position on the night of the 13th, and on the morning of the 14th, the native city was captured, and the southeast quarter was assigned to the American forces for police and protection. This duty was performed effectively until the recent withdrawal of our troops. Gen. Dorward, writing to the then ranking officer of the American forces, on the 15th of July, praised the conduct of our troops.

The advance from Tien-Tsin upon Peking was commenced on the night of August 4 by a force composed of Japanese, Russian, British, American and French troops, the respective numbers of which had been reported in conference of the commanding officers as follows: Japanese, 8000; Russians, 4800; British, 3000; Americans, 2100; French, 800; amounting in the aggregate to 18,700.

The American troops had, in fact, by the time of starting, been augmented to 2500. To this was subsequently added, on the 9th of August, one troop of the Sixth Cavalry, which had succeeded in getting its horses off the transport, where they had been detained by stormy weather in the gulf. The remainder of the Sixth Cavalry and portions of other organizations were left to perform necessary duty at Tien-Tsin and elsewhere on the line of communication. The American column was composed of the Ninth Infantry, Fourteenth Infantry, part of the Sixth Cavalry, Reili's Battery of the Fifth Artillery, and a battalion of marines. The other forces appear to have been somewhat less than the numbers reported at the conference.

August 5, Pei-Tsang, about seven miles up the river from Tien-Tsin, was captured by the Japanese troops, supported by the English and Americans. August 6 Yangtsun was captured, with an American loss of seven killed and sixty-five wounded. On the 12th Tung-Chow was occupied. On the 14th Peking was reached. At 11 o'clock a.m. of that day two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, under the immediate command of Col. Daggett, had scaled the wall of the Chinese city, and the flag of that regiment was the first of the foreign colors to be unfurled upon the walls of Peking. After steady fighting until about the middle of the afternoon the Tartar City was entered and the legations were relieved. Our casualties during the day were one officer and eleven enlisted men wounded. Gen. Chaffee reports that he found the following conditions:

"Upon entering the legations, the appearance of the people and their surroundings, buildings, walls, streets, alleys, entrances, etc., showed every evidence of a confining siege. Barricades were built everywhere and of every sort of material, native brick being largely used for their consctruction, topped with sand bags made from every conceivable sort of cloth—from sheets and pillowcases to dress materials and brocaded curtains. Many of the legations were in ruins, and the English, Russian and American, though standing and occupied, were filled with bullet holes from small arms, and often having larger apertures made by shell. The children presented a pitiable sight, white and wan for lack of proper food, but the adults, as a rule, seemed cheerful and little the worse for their trying experience, except from anxiety and constant care. They were living on short rations, a portion of which consisted of a very small piece of horse or mule meat daily. The Christian Chinese were being fed upon whatever could be secured, and were often reduced to killing dogs for meat. All the surroundings indicated that the people had been closely besieged, confined to a small area without any comforts, no conveniences, and barely existing from day to day in hope of succor."

The legations were immediately adjacent to the interior Imperial City, from the walls of which the Chinese fire had been directed upon them. As these walls were still held by Chinese troops, on the morning of the 15th Gen. Chaffee proceeded to clear them of their defenders, successively forcing three gates of the Imperial City, with a loss of one officer and three enlisted men killed and fifteen enlisted men wounded. The loss of the officer, Capt. Henry J. Reilly of the Fifth Artillery, is much to be deplored. He had enlisted as a private at the age of 19, had risen from the ranks and had become a most efficient officer, with an enviable record of faithful attention to duty throughout his career and of gallant and effective service in Cuba and the Philippines.

On the 16th the Imperial City was occupied, and the entire city was divided by agreement among the various forces for th emaintenance of order, the west half of the Chinese city and the adjacent parts of the Tartar City being placed in charge of our troops. On the 28th a formal march was made through the forbidden precincts of the imperial palace, in which the troops of all the powers participated. In the meantime Col. Wint, with the Sixth Cavalry, had encountered and defeated a large hostile force in the neighborhood of Tien-Tsin, with the loss of five wounded, and numerous detachments of our troops had been engaged with proportionate detachments from other forces in guarding the long line of communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin.

Our men suffered much from the extreme heat during the march, but no very serious permanent consequences appear to have resulted. Notwithstanding serious difficulties of transportation, the men never suffered for want of food. The medical attendance was adequate, including a fully-equipped hospital at Tien-Tsin, and provision was afforded by hospital ships for the removal of the sick and wounded as rapidly as it was deemed advisable. This service was rendered by the naval hospital ship Solace after the battle of Tien-Tsin, by the army hospital ship Relief after the capture of Peking, and later, by the courtesy of the managers of the hospital ship Maine, similar services were rendered by that vessel.

The Signal Corps detachment was untiring in its exertions, and rendered especially effective service. It constructed a telegraph line from Tien-Tsin to Peking, practically keeping pace with the march of the relief column, and, having the first line into Peking, was able to render valuable service, not only to our own force, but to the forces of other nations and to the press. The total of American casualties during the expedition was two officers and thirty enlisted men killed, and seven officers and 170 enlisted men wounded.

Gen. Chaffee's telegraphic report of the fall of Peking was received August 23, and the object of the relief expedition having been accomplished, he was instructed, August 22, to take no further aggressive action unless that should be necessary for defensive purposes; and orders were cabled to Nagasaki, diverting the remaining troops en route for that point to Manila, with the exception of one battery of artillery which had not left San Francisco, and which was returned to its former station at Fort Riley.

August 25 Gen. Chaffee was directed to hold his forces in readiness for instructions to withdraw, and September 25 he was instructed to send to Manila all the American troops in China with the exception of a legation guard, to consist of a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and one light battery. This order has been complied with. The Secretary says: "It is gratifying to know that the Chinese have returned in great numbers, and there has been a general resumption of business, under the protection of our forces, in that portion of Peking which was assigned to our care, and which is still under the charge of the legation guard."

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Detailing the operations of the Philippine Commission, Secretary Root says that the commission, in its legislative action, is following the ordinary course of legislative procedure. Its sessions are open, and its discussion and the proposed measures upon what it is deliberating are public, while it takes testimony and receives suggestions from citizens as if it were a legislative committee. Its first legislative act was the appropriation, September 12, of $2,000,000 (Mexican,) to be used in the construction and repair of highways and bridges in the Philippine Islands. The second act, on the same day, was an appropriation of $5000 (Mexican) for a survey of a railroad to the mountains of Benguet, in the island of Luzon. The proposed railroad, about fifteen miles in length, extending from the Manila and Dagupan road, near the Gulf of Lingayen, to the interior, will open, at a distance of about one hundred and seventy miles from Manila, a high tableland, exceedingly healthy, well wooded with pine and oak, comparatively dry and cool, and where the mercury is said to range at night in the hottest season of the year between 50 and 60 deg. Fahr. The value of such a place for the recuperation of troops and foreign residents will be very great.

The third act of the commission was an appropriation for the payment of a superintendent of public instruction. They have secured for that position the services of Frederick W. Atkinson, recently principal of the High School at Springfield, Mass., who was selected by the commission for that purpose before their arrival in Manila.

Before September 1 a board of officers had been engaged upon the revision of the tariff for the islands in the light of such criticisms and suggestions as had been made regarding the old tariff. The commission has considered the report of this board, and after full public hearings of business interests in the island, has formulated a tariff law, which has been transmitted to the department.

A measure has been adopted for the improvement of the harbor of Manila. Plans for the construction of a system of roads, under the appropriation already mentioned, were made by the engineer force in the islands during the recent rainy season, and an additional force of engineers has been sent from this country to aid in the construction work during the dry season now opening. The revenues of the islands are increasing, although up to this time they are derived chiefly from customs. The customs receipts deposited with the Treasurer during the year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to $5,482,448.45. The receipts for the six months ending June 30, 1900, as compared with the corresponding six months of the preceding year, show an increase of $1,785,496.26. The revenues will not, however, be sufficient for the construction of the roads, the harbor improvements, the railroad, and the establishment of necessary schools as rapidly as those undertakings ought to progress.

The Secretary recommends that provision be made by Congress either for a loan to the insular treasury, to be repaid out of the revenues of the island hereafter, of a sufficient amount for the building of the proposed railroad, or that authority be granted for the issue of bonds for that purpose, constituting an obligation of the insular government secured by a lien upon the road.

A civil-service board has been constituted by the commission. They have secured from the United States Civil Service Commission the services of Frank M. Kiggins, and a civil-service law has been enacted by the commission providing for the application of the merit system to appointments in the island.

Concerning the fluctuation in the value of currency in the Philippines, the Secretary says that two remedies have been suggested; one that the government should coin a dollar for use in the islands of the same weight and fineness as the Mexican dollar, which shall be permitted equally with that coin to take its chances with the fluctuation of the market, but would relieve us from an embarrassment caused by a limited supply of coin bearing the Mexican stamp. The other suggestion is that it should coin an insular dollar which it shall undertake to redeem in gold at 50 cents, and which, being substantially the same in value and appearance as the Mexican dollar, would pass current in the islands, and would as rapidly as it became the medium of exchange bring the islands to a gold basis. The Secretary inclines to the second course.

CUBA.

The conduct of affairs in Cuba during the year has been a continuance of the process of aiding the Cuban people in the development of a Cuban government in such a way that when fully organized it shall be stable and efficient. Especial attention has been given by the military government to the development of primary education. The enrollment of the public schools of Cuba immediately before the last war shows 36,306 scholars, but an examination of the reports containing these figures indicates that probably less than half the names enrolled represented actual attendance. In June, 1900, the total enrollment was 143,120.

All over the island the old Spanish barracks, and barracks occupied by the American troops which have been withdrawn, are being turned into schoolrooms, after thorough renovation. The pressure for education is earnest and universal. The appropriations of this year from the insular treasury for that purpose will amount to about four and a half million dollars; but great as the development has been, it will be impossible, with the resources of the island for a long time yet to come, to fully meet the demand for the learning so long withheld.

As a safeguard against certain evils prevalent under former administrations, the writ of habeas corpus was provided for to go into effect in December. There has been great activity in respect to public works.

A number of large lighthouses have been constructed, beacons have been set, and harbors have been buoyed, and in every proper field of public enterprise there has been the greatest activity on the part of Cubans under American guidance in doing things for the public interest, which have been wholly neglected for the past hundred years. The tariff has been completely revised, and an independent treasury for the island has been established, in which the revenues of the island are deposited and kept as they are received.

PORTO RICO.

On the 1st of May, 1900, the government of Porto Rico was transferred to the civil authorities constituted under the act of Congress approved April 12 of that year. The interval of five months since the date of the last report had been employed by the military authorities of the island in improving the civil administration, accustoming the people of Porto Rico to the exercise of the powers of government, and continuing the work of relief made necessary by the deplorable condition in which the island had been left by the great hurricane of August 8, 1899.

OTHER TOPICS.

Operations of the troops in Alaska, work on seacoast defenses, organization of the transport service, health of the army, and conditions prevailing at West Point are also treated of by the Secretary, and under the latter head the Secretary says:

"I wish to renew my recommendation that the present limitation upon the character of the examination of candidates for admission to the academy should be removed, and that subject be left to regulations to be established by the Secretary of War. The present examination is limited by statute to reading, writing and arithmetic, and a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography particularly that of the United States, and of the history of the United States.

. . . I am satisfied that it would be much fairer to the boys, who receive appointments from all parts of the country, to give them a fair examination on the things which they have been studying than it is to ignore the work they have been doing at home and give them so severe an examination on the present subjects as to require special preparation."

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The chief topic of Secretary Root's report is that of army reorganization. He says that the discharge of the volunteer force June 30 next, and the reduction of the regular army of 2447 officers and 29,025 men will leave a force about one-third as great in proportion to the population of the country as it was thirty years ago. He says:

"The function of the regular army in our country is to man the seacoast fortifications, which protect our harbors and great cities against hostile attack; to garrison the military posts along our frontiers and at such strategic points as Congress determines to be suitable; to be always ready to fight for the country in any sudden emergency which may come upon us before there is time to raise a volunteer force and during the time while such force is being raised; to constantly study, experiment upon, and exercise in all the improvements in military science, both in arms, ammunition, equipment, supplies, sanitation transportation, drill and tactics; to furnish a nucleus of officers and men thoroughly familiar with the business for the strengthening and more ready instruction of a volunteer army whenever that shall become necessary. In all these respects the increase of requirements from the regular army, keeping pace with the growth of the country, has been as inevitable as the requirement of a larger police force for a larger city, or of more hands to care for a great factory and operate more complicated machinery."

Following along this line and setting forth the needs of various parts of the country for troops, the Secretary says:

"The military requirements of the Philippines may be summed up as follows: We need there for the immediate future about sixty thousand men. We may expect this number to be progressively decreased; first, by the gradual disappearance of real insurrection, suppression of robber bands, and restoration of order; and, second, by the substitution of native troops for the greater part of them, costing not more than one-half as much as American troops for their support, and not involving such an enormous transport service as we now maintain. The great wealth and rapidly-increasing revenues of the islands make it evident that at no distant day the islands themselves will be able to pay whatever they justly should for the support of their own police protection.

"The facts which I have now stated indicate that we require permanently an army of about sixty thousand American troops, and that during the present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines about the present number of 10,000 are required. Provision should be made for a minimum force of 60,000, and with an authorized maximum of 100,000, and with authority to substitute for American troops serving in the islands ceded by Spain, as that shall become practicable, native troops under the command of American officers.

"In the organization of such an army as Congress may authorize, it is plainly desirable to keep in mind the relation which the different branches of the regular army will bear to the entire body of troops, in case of war, which will be composed chiefly of volunteers. Much as we desire peace, and strenuously as we shall always endeavor to preserve it, we cannot, of course, expect to be free from war in the future any more than we have been in the past. The armaments of other powers are so great that almost any conflict in which we may be so unfortunate as to become involved will require a very much larger force than any standing army which we are willing to maintain.

"For such a conflict the country relies, and justly relies, for its main strength upon the volunteers who will always be available for its defense. We should arrange our regular army so that it shall be the strongest where volunteer forces are the weakest, so that the combined army of regulars and volunteers may be symmetrical, well-balanced, and properly distributed among the different branches of the service and properly trained and disciplined for every kind of military operation."

Those elements of war which require the longest time for preparation should receive special attention in the formation of a regular army, and those which can most speedily be made ready, should be supplied by the volunteer. These considerations lead to the conclusion that the regular army should be made particularly strong in its engineering force and material; in its artillery, which cannot possibly be improvised, and which cannot be handled by untrained men, and in its cavalry, which requires far greater time for selection, equipment, and training than does infantry. A full supply of officers, both of line and staff, should also be provided. He says:

"The present force has far too few officers. Notwithstanding the most painstaking effort to cut off all unnecessary details, we have now 469 officers absent from the line of the regular army—233 as officers in the present volunteer force, and 236 upon necessary detached service—leaving the regular regiments without the number of officers which they ought to have for the maintenance of discipline and effectiveness.

"Having in view especially the duties to be performed by regular officers in connection with the volunteer force, I urgently renew the recommendation of my last annual report, for the substitution of a system of details from the line in place of the present permanent staff and supply departments, and for the training of as many officers as possible in the variety of experience which will fit them for the duties of the staff and of general command in the combined force of regulars and volunteers. A bill to provide for a reorganization of the army in accordance with these views has been prepared and submitted to the military committees of Congress.

"It is to be hoped that the people and their representatives will realize that the surest safeguard against war is reasonable preparation for the use of the great powers of which this nation is possessed, and that while the maintenance of any army is expensive, the support of such an establishment as I have described will involve but a moderate payment for insurance against the loss which we are sure to suffer if we leave ourselves impotent for defense."

BARGE GOES DOWN IN A FIERCE GALE.

THE CAPTAIN AND SEVEN OTHERS SINK IN LAKE ERIE.

Iron Ore Barge S. H. Foster Breaks Loose from Its Tow and Disappears Ten Miles Off Erie—A Woman Was Among the Victims.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

ERIE (Pa.,) Dec. 9.—In the midst of one of the most bitter gales that ever swept Lake Erie, the iron ore barge S. H. Foster, in tow of the Iron Duke, went to the bottom at 4 o'clock this morning, ten miles off Erie, and eight persons were drowned, as follows:

CAPT. JOHN BRIDGE, Cleveland.
First mate, name unknown.
Second mate, name unknown.
SEAMAN ROBERT WOOD.
WILLIAM KELLY of Port Austin, Mich.
MRS. MAY, cook, Detroit.
Two unknown deckhands.

The Foster was one of the fleet of James Corrigan of Cleveland, and for two months has been running from Duluth to Erie with iron ore. Her cargo consisted of 1500 tons of ore. Capt. Ashley of the Iron Duke made Erie in safety.

DR. FRENNAH'S SOLILOQUY.

For me, or not for me: that is the question!
Whether Mary E. Wilkins is going to have me,
Or keep me on the anxious seat all winter,
While she, with austere countenance, continues
To write weird tales of monkeys for the magazines
And, puttin' lank old maids in fiction,
Immortalize them? To hold her hand
And be led on by her to lofty heights,
To link her name with mine and by that link
Make mine a name that future men shall know
And hold in honor, 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To glide with her
In all the lovely paths that through
The rosy future stretch —perchance to be
O'ershadowed by her, too—ay, there's the rub!
But soft!—hear the postman come! Last night
She gravely bade me cease to hope—I'll bet
A hundred dollars to a transfer check
On which the time limit has long since expired
She's changed her mind again!
—[S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

[Indianapolis Press:] (Mrs. Lushforth:) I'm glad to hear that one man has resolved to do better.

(Mr. Lushforth:) Whotchu talkin' about?

"I was reading about a man that joined the Sons of Temperance at the age of 82."

"Shay, m'dearr, when I get to 82, I'll do same thing m'self."

[Indianapolis Journal:] "I wouldn't be guilty of doing a favor for a man and then, in a day or two, asking him to do me one."

"No, nor I; I'd ask him right straight off, before his gratitude gets a chance to cool."

LATEST EASTERN INDUSTRY.

Waiting to be run into by the Manyplunks' auto. (N. B.—Mr. Manyplunks settles damages promptly.)

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary L. McLean.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mrs. Mary L. McLean, the mother of John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, died here at her residence at 1:30 o'clock this morning, of acute heart affection. She had been ill since Friday. At the bedside of Mrs. McLean when the end came were her daughters, Mrs. Dewey and Mrs. Ludlow, wife of Rear-Admiral Ludlow, her son, John R. McLean, and Admiral Dewey.

Mrs. McLean was a native of Kentucky, but previous to coming to Washington, several years ago, she spent most of her life in Cincinnati. She was the widow of the late Washington McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Mrs. McLean was in her seventy-second year.

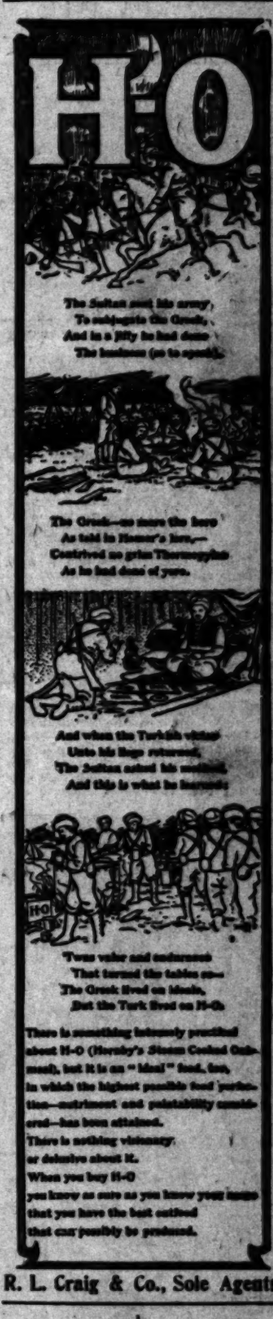
AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] E. A. Hoffman is at the Astor; T. Copley and wife are at the Cosmopolitan; M. Klauber of San Diego is at the Broadway Central.

R. Thomas of Santa Barbara is at the Plaza.

STERLING SILVER Hair Brushes, Combs, Military and Hat Brushes, at special prices.
MONTGOMERY BROS., Jewelers,
SPRING AND THIRD STREETS.

H-O



The Sultan sent his army,
To subjugate the Greeks,
And in a jiffy he had done
The business (as to speak).

The Greek—as once the hero
As told in Homer's lore,—
Contrived an grim Thermopylae
As he had done of yore.

And when the Turkish vitae
Unto his lungs returned,
The Sultan asked his soldiers,
And this is what he learned:

Town valor and endurance
That turned the tables on—
The Greek lived on ideals,
But the Turk lived on H-O.

There is something intensely practical about H-O (Horsby's Steam Cooked Oatmeal, but it is an "ideal" food, too, in which the highest possible food perfection—nutriment and palatability considered—has been attained.
There is nothing visionary, or delusive about it.
When you buy H-O you know as sure as you know your name that you have the best oatmeal that can possibly be produced.

R. L. Craig & Co., Sole Agents.

Delivered Free
IN THE CITY.
Sherry.....75c gal
Claret.....50c and 75c gal
Angelica.....75c gal
Port.....75c gal
My Wines received the highest gold medal at Paris. They are the only California wines that rival the French wines in exquisite flavor and fine quality.
H. J. WOOLLACOTT,
124-126 N. SPRING ST.

50,000 Holiday Gifts
TO SELECT FROM
ARMELEE-DOHRMANN CO.,
232-234 S. Spring St.

THE W. H. PERRY LUMBER MFG. CO.
LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL
321-325 COMMERCIAL STREET.

C. F. Heinzeman DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST
222 N. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES.
Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night.

THE PHOENIX COWBOY CARNIVAL

PHOENIX (Ariz.) Dec. 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] Phoenix is ready for her visitors and for the programme of carnival week. Though few of the booths are complete, two-score of them are being erected. Most of them are conventional, with bunting and draperies in the carnival colors of red, white and green. But others are of tules and cornstalks. Some will copy after the pictorial booth [illegible] of the last Los Angeles Fi[illegible] the plans of others are still [illegible] for fear of imitation. The town is filling up with the usual nondescript class of forerunners of such public functions, and the attractions of the Midway are arriving and preparing their snares for willing dimes and quarters.

One feature advertised for the carnival is rousing a spirit of the strongest disapprobation. Phoenix Park has been engaged by a local agent for the presentation of a bullfight, and seats sufficient for 10,000 spectators are now being placed around the arena. A half dozen Mexican bullfighters, the same who participated in the recent bloody affray at Juarez, will be in Phoenix Sunday, and the bulls are being driven in from the ranges to the north. The more conservative element of the city is wroth over the whole scheme, and will prevent the fight if possible. There is no Territorial statute forbidding the "sport," but there is a stringent law, passed by the Legislature of 1899, that thoroughly covers all forms of cruelty to animals. Any person who "tortures, tormenta," or who causes such torture or torment or who inflicts unnecessary cruelty upon an animal may be punished by fine of $250 or imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment. Under this statute, if nothing better can be done, it is expected that the matadors and managers will be arrested as soon as blood is drawn in the arena and either bull or horse injured. The Ministers' Association has declared against the fight in the strongest terms, the local Epworth League has expressed surprise that such a relic of barbarism be tolerated, and the carnival directors have made public the following resolution, passed today:

"Inasmuch as it is the sense of this committee that a bullfight held in and down the front pearls are incrusted. Pearls also cover belt and cister. The coronation crown, a double one, is a close copy of that used at the coronation of Queen Victoria. The trained robe is of purple velvet, ermine trimmed. The Queen's reception gown is in the style of Marie Antoinette. It is of blue satin, brocaded and ermine-trimmed, heavily embroidered and with beaded front.

The four ladies-in-waiting will be gowned a la Medici. The four maids of honor will be Watteau shepherdesses. The hats will be large Leghorns. The prime minister, chamberlain and the eight gentlemen of the court will be attired in the style of Louis XVI, in white and pink brocaded satins, with powdered wigs, of course.

The parade Monday morning will be reviewed, from the Queen's stand, by Acting Gov. Akers, who will be assisted by the Governor's official and military staff. The coronation of the Queen will be at the same place in the evening. It will be attended with all possible ceremony, modeled, as closely as Arizonan ideas will permit, upon what Arizonans understand to be the best usages in the effete courts of Europe. Then, through the gracious permission of the Queen, the President of the United States will be allowed to participate. From him, at exactly the proper moment, will be received a message by direct wire from the White House to the coronation stand, and then will be unfurled the greatest flag ever seen in the Southwest. From its drapery, as its folds drop across the crowd below, will be dropped roses and confetti. The trumpets will sound, the guard will salute, and the Phoenix Carnival and Street Fair will officially be declared open.

The city is prepared to receive any crowd that may come. Thousands will be here from all parts of the Territory, and the railroad rates favor the entire abandonment of Tucson and Prescott for a few days of next week. W. F. Barrett, representing the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, writes that about 100 will come from the Angel City. In the crowd, interesting and interested, will be representatives of about all the Indian tribes of Arizona. Fully 2000 Pima Indians will stay with the fiesta till its end, and will contribute tribal dances and exhibitions of the sports of the noble red men.

The programme for the week is a full one, and will leave little room for rest, day or night. Director-General Lewis and Manager Buckley appear to have the affair well in hand, and tactfully distributed, and of its success there is not a doubt. The weather is propitious, and the influence of the stars is declared benign.

LATEST NOTES.

A number of the booths lack their finishing touches, but by tomorrow afternoon they and the tents of the Midway will be fully decorated and filled and ready for business. Across Washington street for six blocks have been strung thousands of incandescent electric lamps, in the carnival colors of red, white and green. The charming effect will be doubly pleasing when the booths are illuminated.

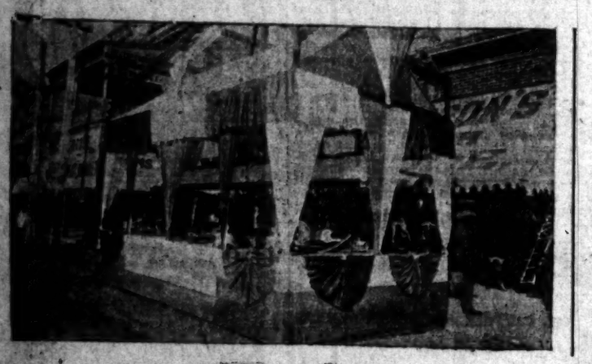
Phoenix is rapidly filling up with strangers, but is capable of caring for all who may come. Among the new comers are scores of cowboys from all parts of the Southwest, here to compete in or witness the cowboy sports of the week.

The Indians are encamped on a square in the eastern part of the city. Their camp, a rectangle of parked wagons, with scores of family camps in the open within, is already one of the chief sights of the carnival. Even tonight the Indians are busily preparing for their part in the grand parade of tomorrow morning and for the presentation of their tribal ceremonial dances. They are being cared for by the Carnival Committee and are faring royally upon an unlimited supply of meat and bread.

The weather has turned warmer and is practically perfection.

VOTE IN MONTANA.

HELENA (Mont.,) Dec. 9.—The official canvass vote in Montana shows the following result: Bryan, 37,146; McKinley 35,375; Debs, 703; Woolley, 224; Donnelly, 113.



ONE OF THE BOOTHS.

MARICOPA GIRLS WHO ARE TO BE SEEN AT PHOENIX DURING THE CARNIVAL.

THE BRAVE IN WAR DRESS. A type of the Indians who are to take part in the carnival.

Every Mother, Expectant Mother or Marriageable Girl

can have a practical treatise on motherhood, telling about "MOTHER'S FRIEND" (that will save months of pain and trouble), sent, free, by sending name and address of self or friends to THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"The world can produce nothing like 'Mother's Friend.'"

Sold by best Druggists, $1.00, or sent by express paid on receipt of price.

Cut Glass- China- Bric-a-Brac

H. F. VOLLMER & Co.

COR. THIRD & BROADWAY.

STILL A-BUILDING NEW THEATERS HERE.

MYSTERIOUS AGGREGATION OF CAPITALISTS AT IT.

A New Device for Testing Vaudeville Acts at the Orpheum—Latest Gossip of Local Stageland—The Baseball Girl.

Another mysterious aggregation of bloated bondholders is reported to be making plans to build an uptown theater in Los Angeles. Like that of the other theater builders, the identity of this collection is a dark and deadly secret.

It is claimed by one closely connected with managerial moves in these parts that a corporation has been all but formed to push the scheme through. The aforesaid capitalists are now on a still hunt for a suitable manager. He is to be made a member of the syndicate.

It is the plan of this syndicate to play combinations of the dollar-and-a-half-a-seat complexion.

When the syndicate that was to build a theater for Mr. Wyatt, when the corporation that was to build a new house for the Orpheum, when the Orpheum circuit builds a new house of its own here in accord with its reported intention, when Mr. Perry puts up the new house he is reported to be about to lay the foundations for, when the "well-known widow with property on Broadway" gets her house all fixed, when Simpson's Tabernacle is fixed over as planned, when the Fourth-street Theater is built, when the tourist hotel, with a theater by the way of a rotunda, is officially opened, Los Angeles ought to be fairly well supplied with playhouses. Of course, there will be Hazard's Pavilion to fall back on.

There is one theater for Los Angeles neglected in the above list. This is the one that is to be opened with vaudeville attractions in the new Washington Park. Theatrical men about town are of the opinion that the scheme will never be fulfilled. Vaudeville attractions are too scarce and too expensive.

Out of the kindness of your heart be sure to be grin as widely as possible at the good acts at the Orpheum. Hereafter it will mean a lot to the actors.

The Orpheum in this city has been noted for a long time as one of the coldest "propositions" on the circuit. Professional people call it an iceberg. But at the same time, our audiences are deeply appreciative. The only trouble is they won't applaud. Manager Polluck has now hit on a way to tell whether his patrons are really sapping a hundred dollars' worth of joy out of a hundred-dollar act, or a five-hundred-dollar act. A vaudeville manager will never concede that anything costs less than five hundred. That's what the janitor gets.

Polluck has had a system of mirrors arranged so that he may stay in a little box behind the scenes and watch the faces of the spectators. Here he sits on the first night of each bill. And woe be unto the act that does not "take" with the audience.

CAMILLE'S GAYETY.

There is an amusing document in evidence to prove that Camille d'Arville is really going to retire from the stage. While playing her farewell engagement at the Orpheum here, she had one of these trick photographs, with a double exposure, taken. It was Camille bidding herself a fond and sorrowful farewell.

In the throes of her art she was very tragic, but off the stage, great fun. While she was singing here, some foolish young man sent her an ardent "mash letter." She read it one day at a rehearsal. It impressed her as being a great joke.

"Oh," she said, stopping the song she was trying, "this is the funniest letter. He says he thinks he is in heaven when I sing 'Holy City.' " And then she laughed very heartily at something else the poem of passion contained.

AT THE BASEBALL GATE.

Stage-door "Johnnies" were emulated yesterday afternoon.

Quite the latest sensation is the baseball-gate girl.

She made her appearance on the scene of action after the game yesterday afternoon at Washington Park. There were four of them.

They waited for a long time on the curb, while the players were being rubbed down and dressed. Then they gazed with awe and reverence as the stalwarts came out from the high-board fenced inclosure. They were all young and pretty girls.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Dorothy Drew, who has sued Jim Jeffries because the champion says they are not engaged, made one of the biggest hits ever scored at the local Orpheum by giving an exhibition of her warm and loving nature. It was she who sang "I'd Leave My Happy Home for You," with the accompaniment of such impulsive demonstrations in the direction of the orchestra leader.

Judging from the press notices, Los Angeles disagreed with all the rest of creation as to the merits of the "King's Jester," to be played next week by Frederick Warde.

This was one of the very few plays to have its first performance in this city. It was not successful. Los Angeles said it was a very poor kind of a play. Mr. Warde quietly shelved it, but insisted that it was a very good play. It was revamped and made a hit everywhere else.

It is curious to recall that Mr. Warde did not do himself justice in his part that first night because of stage fright. He made a little curtain speech, in which he said that he had been subject to fits of stage fright all his career and was that night experiencing a very bad attack.

Mr. Warde's angel appears to have sadly unshipped his wings and abandoned a career of art.

When the "King's Jester" was produced here last year Mr. Warde was backed financially by one Clarence Brune. Mr. Brune also acted as Mr. Warde's leading man. Mr. Brune was a much better financial backer than he was an actor. When Mr. Brune was in fine frenzy, burning, he would have spoiled the reputation of Edwin Booth. It is still the Brune company, but Mr. Brune is not the leading man.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL MAKES HIS REPORT.

DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE PUT ON MORE EFFICIENT BASIS.

Hampered by Detailed Instead of Permanent Appointments—Success of Sugar as an Army Ration and of the Post Exchanges.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A report of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General, U.S.A., to the Lieutenant General commanding the army, urges an increase of the Inspector-General's department in order to put it on a more efficient basis, and also calls attention to the uncertain and hampering effects of detailed, instead of permanent officers in that department.

A lengthy chapter of the report is devoted to conditions in the Philippines, setting forth the initial lack of a properly-organized system of land transportation in the islands and scarcity of well-equipped pack trains and the improvements effected in those conditions.

"The evolution of the army ration," is dwelt upon at some length. Gen. Breckinridge also touches upon the success which sugar and sweets have attained as a part of the soldier's food, especially in the tropics.

The success that has attended the establishment of post exchanges at garrisons throughout the country is noted, and it is stated that the consensus of opinion in the army generally is that the present exchange promotes the morals, temperance, discipline and the health of the men as compared with the former régime. Sales of liquor are confined to soft drinks, beer and light wine, a radical departure from the old system when whisky was one of the articles issued by the Subsistence Department.

AMERICAN-BUILT VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The vessels built in the United States and officially numbered from June 30, 1906 to November 30, 1906, were 495, of 149,963 gross tons. The principal items of the total are seven steel steamships on the Great Lakes (34,923 gross tons,) and four smaller steel steamships (8496 tons, which could pass through the new Welland Canal,) and one steel schooner barge (2790 tons.)

UNITED STATES A WORLD POWER.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The National Zeitung devotes its first page today to a carefully-prepared editorial dealing with the United States as a world power. After pointing out the enormous progress, economically and politically, of America in the world's affairs, the editorial declares that in both respects the United States is arrayed against Europe.

ROUMANIA BREAKS LEASE.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Dec. 9.—According to a dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Bucharest, the Roumanian government has broken off the negotiations with the Standard Oil Company for a lease of the petroleum fields.

WILL OPEN for business today noon, after being extensively remodeled and enlarged at a vast expense, and made the most commodious and elaborate establishment of its kind on the Pacific Coast, Del Monte Restaurant, 219-221 West Third Street, between Spring and Broadway (formerly Jerry Illich's.) Seating capacity main dining room, 165; second floor, large banquet hall and cafe; 38 large private dining rooms. Theater parties and banquets a specialty. Telephone Main 366.

GORDON & TAYLOR

WE invite examination of our WOOLENS, FASHION PLATES AND PRICES.

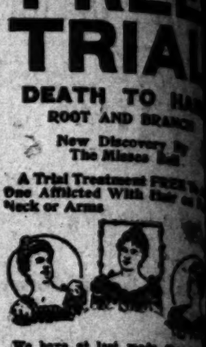
104 S. SPRING ST. OPP. BARKER BROS., LOS ANGELES.

FREE TRIAL

DEATH TO HAIR ROOT AND BRANCH

New Discovery by The Misses Bell

A Trial Treatment FREE to One Afflicted With Hair on Neck or Arms



We have at last made the discovery which has baffled chemists and physicians for centuries—that of absolutely destroying superfluous hair, root and branch, entirely and permanently, and without impairing in any way the finest or most sensitive skin. It is impossible to overstate the importance of this discovery, or the great relief it will be to thousands. Hair is one of the most disfiguring and distressing blemishes—that of superfluous hair on the face of women, whether it be the mere fuzz or growth on the neck and arms.

The Misses Bell have thoroughly tested the efficacy and are desirous that the merits of their treatment in this respect have given the descriptive name of "ALL-HAIR" shall be known to all sufferers. To this end a trial will be sent, free of charges, to any lady who will write for it. Without a cent of cost you can satisfy yourselves what the discovery is. The evidence of your own senses will convince you that the name "ALL-HAIR," will rid you of one of the greatest drawbacks to perfect beauty, the growth of superfluous hair on the neck of women.

Please understand that a personal application at our treatment rooms is unnecessary, nothing. A trial will be sent you by mail, which you can use yourself and without any publicity whatever. Simply address your letter to the Misses Bell, stating your claims by sending two stamps for postage.

THE MISSES BELL
78 & 80 Fifth Avenue, New York

The Misses Bell's Complexion Purifier is a harmless liquid for external application to the skin. It removes entirely all freckles, moth, blackheads, pimples, and other impurities of the complexion. Price per bottle, three bottles (usually required to clear the complexion) $2.75.

The Misses Bell's Capillo Tonic is a liquid preparation for naturally producing a luxuriant growth of hair. It stimulates the hair follicles to their original activity, and removes dandruff. It is really a Hair Food, nourishing the roots and invigorates the hair in every way, and thus restores its original beauty. Price $1.00 per bottle.

The Misses Bell's Skin Food is a delicate, creamy, exquisitely scented cleansing cream. It is a solid cream of roughness, redness, pimples, etc.; is a cure in itself; has no equal as a satisfying cream. Price 75 cents per jar.

The Misses Bell's Lemon Cold Cream is made from pure cold of Lemon Peel. Price 25 cents per cake.

A complete line of above preparations are always kept in stock and can be had from our local agent.

THE OWL DRUG CO.
SOLE AGENTS
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

"Gran-Solvent" dissolves Stricture, beneath the sun, reduces Enlarged Prostate and forever stopping Drains in Five Days.

No drugs to ruin the stomach, but is in the form of Crayons or Pencils, convenient, flexible, and so narrow as to pass readily through Stricture.

Every Man Should Know His Own Body. The St. James Assn., Box 894, Chicago, has prepared at great expense an exhaustive illustrated Treatise (sealed) on the male system, which they will send free to any male applicant.

ST. JAMES ASSN., 223 Elm St., Chicago.

Breathe Hyomei
IT CURES
CONSUMPTION
Ask your druggist

Dr. Wong He Lung
Chinese Herb Doctor

A remarkable cure of Consumption from people who have been given up to die by sanitariums, is different from what is reported. It was a weird tale of Chinese herbs was used for the cure. But the Herbs are natural and simple. Consultation Free.
713 S. Main St.

FOUNTAIN OF LIFE
Gives New Blood, New Life

A specific for Irregularities of Pulse, Change of Life, Anæmia (bloodlessness), Varicocele and Lost Manhood, Pimples, Pale Faintness, Nervousness, Weakness, Dizziness, Constipation, Catarrh and Stomach Disorders. One month's treatment cures. Sent by mail. Pure herbs. F. E. CHAMBERLAIN, 113 West Second Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK is all in. Our showcases are full to overflowing of high-class quality articles suitable for holiday gifts for friends and those at home.
W. J. GETZ, Jeweler
326 S. BROADWAY

Laux's California Pedro
ARE THE BEST.
231 SOUTH BROADWAY.

PALMISTRY
Prof. A. Flyon, Manila, 6th and S. Spring. Verbal Hints. Lessons in Occultism. Skeptics are invited.

BERLIN DYE WORKS.
Men's suits cleaned and pressed..... $1.25
Ladies' dress cleaned and pressed, $50 and up.
342 S. Broadway.

American Dye Works
Oldest established and reliable. 119½ S. Spring Street. Tel. M 650.

$5 to $20 Cut on Yale Bicycles
(Don't tell 'em that I told you.)
E. R. RIDDEN CYCLE HOUSE
432 South Broadway.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE PLANT, Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona, November 28, 1906. Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Ice Plant," and addressed to the undersigned at Phoenix, Arizona, will be received at the Indian School until two o'clock p.m. of December 16th, 1906, for furnishing one ice plant complete, with all necessary materials and labor required to erect and complete an ice plant, capacity 20 tons in 12 hours, in strict accordance with specifications obtainable at the school. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check drawn upon some United States depository or upon a national bank made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for five per cent. of the amount of the bid, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a satisfactory contract, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by other forms of certified check will not be considered. For further information, apply to or address COWAN, Superintendent.

At the Churches

What to Read.

NOTEWORTHY sermon was preached by Bishop Montgomery at St. Vibiana's Cathedral yesterday morning on "What to Read." First of all the bishop exhorted his congregation to read more frequently and thoughtfully the sacred scriptures. He then upholds virtue and truth is good and, said the bishop, whether it is in the form of history, fiction or little essays. If a novel inculcates truth and virtue while entertaining it is good. The best reading is that which contains the supernatural and spiritual element in addition to the moral—and that is why the Bible is the very best. Turn anywhere you will in the Bible, and you will find that it puts God and man in their proper places. Authors who ignore these things are not to be cultivated. The bishop instanced the works of Charles Dickens as among these, from his point of view, wholly materialistic and devoid of spirituality. He called attention to the inability of students of history to stick to the plain facts and avoid personal comment, citing instances in which school histories have served to warp the minds of children on account of the mixture of comment with the narrative, the child not being able to distinguish fact from opinion. Much of the so-called philosophy of history, he characterized as mischievous.

Lilies.

PHILIP JAMES WARD preached at the Central Baptist Church, corner of Flower and Pico streets. Canticles ii, 1, "I am the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valleys." As the lily among thorns, so is my love among the daughters." Mr. Ward said, in part: "Modern criticism would make this central book of the Bible nothing more than an ordinary love song, but modern criticism will have spent its little day, and the worthy interpretation of the wise Solomon will abide forever. It is a dramatic song, beautifully setting forth the mutual love existing between the bride and His church, a love like that which is sustained between bridegroom and bride. Christ is the Rose of Sharon, and the Lily of the Valleys, a rose suggestive of His divinity and a lily of His humanity. The perfume of roses and lilies is almost exquisitely sweet, and the Lord's people sometimes know such fellowship with Christ that it is all that their mortal frames can bear. Christ likens His people to lilies, though in their own estimation they are only as weeds or thorns before Him. Such wonderful condescending love should be known to the Lord's people great tenderness of heart, and reverent return of love, though most unworthy love."

Faith in God.

REV. C. J. K. JONES preached yesterday morning in the Church of the New Unity, South Flower street, on "Faith in God." He said in part: "When Jesus would assure His perplexed and distressed disciples that they were not away from them did not use any paraphrase loss. He said to them, 'Have faith in God.' To many people this seems a very indefinite command. They say this injunction is both difficult and indefinite. The contending creeds and dicta of opposing theologians and scientific views have resulted in an uncertainty of conclusions in the minds of most educated people. They say the Saviour, if it does not deserve, merits religious belief. In the light of the 'culturkampf' men are at a loss as to what they shall think, or what the average pulpit teachings may let into them much, even when they are not contradictory of science and philosophy. If scientific men of the advanced and severe school seem almost incapable of duly appreciating ethical and religious truths in their philosophical relations. Hence we have self-professed agnostics, of whom Prof. Huxley was a type, and atheists, of whom Haeckel is the leading example. The latter says in his book, 'The Riddle of the Universe:' 'The unison of the cosmos . . . with the three central dogmas of monistic philosophy—the personality of God, the immortality of the soul and the freedom of the will.' It seems to me to have occurred to these professed students of material science that, while there is an intelligible world and universe, with its infinite forces and its phenomena. Then again we are men and women who find it difficult to believe in God because of the change which modern thought has wrought in their intellectual view of things theological. Men and women who were trained in the old manner of dogmatic belief, now have given up all positive belief because to them the old doctrines are no longer true. They mistake the conflict between science and theology for a conflict between science and religion. There is no conflict between science and religion. Belief in God is now more reasonable than ever before because of what science has taught us concerning law, order and harmony throughout the universe. We now realize what a sublimity of grandeur is in the title, 'Children of God.'"

Studies in Revelation.

AT THE Adventist Church on Carr street, Elder R. E. Owen considered the fourth chapter of Revelations, as follows:

John, the seer of Patmos, is looking into heaven and sees a door opened. The door is the door to the true sanctuary, which the Lord pitched and not man, for in it are seen the seven lamps of fire burning before the throne, the antetype of the seven branched candlesticks of the earthly tabernacle. Also the antitypical altar of incense, the ark of the covenant. See Revelation viii, 3-5, and chapter xi, 19. Also in this temple he sees a throne, the throne indicating a work of judgment being carried on. And behold a throne was set in heaven and one on the throne and he that sat was like a jasper and a sardine stone, and there was a rainbow round about the throne in sight, like unto an emerald. The rainbow is frequently purple in color, and the blood-red sardine stone indicates royalty, the rainbow round about the throne giving a beautiful effect to the scene. In speaking of this calls it a 'bow' and the token of His covenant. This covenant centers in the blood of Jesus, and the rainbow or token of promise becomes at once to the child of faith a symbol of Christ. As the light emanating from the throne of God is caught up and separated into its prismatic colors, which are revealed in this rainbow about the throne, so the character of God, which is the light of the world, is caught in the person of Jesus Christ, and each characteristic of the Father is separated and harmoniously revealed in the earthly life of His Son. This

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At the Churches Yesterday.

...to Read.

NOTEWORTHY sermon was preached by Bishop Montgomery at St. Vibiana's Cathedral yesterday morning on "What to Read." First the bishop exhorted his congregation to read more frequently and study the sacred scriptures. He spoke of the marvelous variety of information contained in holy writ. Whatever embodies virtue and truth is good reading, said the bishop, whether it is the story of history, fiction or literature. If a novel inculcates virtue while entertaining it is good. The best reading is that which contains the supernatural element in addition to the natural, and that is why the Bible is the best. Turn anywhere you will in the Bible, and you will find man in their relation to God and man in their relations. Authors who ignore these are not to be cultivated. The bishop instanced the works of Charles Dickens as among these, from a point of view, wholly materialistic and devoid of spirituality. He called attention to the inability of history to stick to the plain facts without personal comment, citing the manner in which school histories are filled, to the minds of children on the mixture of comment with fact, the child not being able to distinguish fact from opinion. Much of the so-called philosophy of history, he characterized as mischievous.

...Gods.

PHILIP JAMES WARD preached at the Central Baptist Tabernacle, corner of Flower and Pico streets. Canticles ii, 1, "I am the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valleys." "As the lily among thorns, so is my love among the daughters."

The preacher said, in part: "Modern criticism would make this central book of the Bible nothing more than an ordinary song, but modern criticism has long since spent its little day, and the true interpretation of the Song of Solomon will abide forever. It is a beautiful song, beautifully setting forth the spiritual love existing between Christ and His church, a love like that sustained between bridegroom and bride. Christ is the Rose of Sharon, the Lily of the Valleys, suggestive of His divinity and purity of His humanity. The fragrance of roses and lilies is almost universally sweet, and the Lord's people know such fellowship and know that it is all that their Lord can bear. Christ likens His people to lilies, though in their natural condition they are only as weeds and thorns before Him. Such a condescending love should be the Lord's people great tenderness of heart, and reverent return of even though most unworthy love."

...to God.

REV. J. K. JONES preached yesterday morning in the Church of Humility, South Flower street, on "Coming to God." He said in part:

"When Jesus would assure His personal and distressed disciples that His going away from them did not mean a parable loss, He said to them, 'Believe in God.' To many people this is a very indefinite command. Not so this injunction is both definite and positive. The contending ideas of opposing theologians and scientific views have resulted in uncertainty of conclusions in the minds of most educated people, and this disturbs, if it does not destroy, religious belief. In the 'Kulturkampf' men are at war, and that they shall think, or the average pulpit teachings have much, even when they are the dictatory of science and the scientific men of the advanced school seem almost to deny appreciating ethical truths in their philosophies. Hence we have self-professed, of whom Prof. Huxley, and atheists, of whom the late Ingersoll is a leading example. The latter says in his last book, 'Riddle of the Universe: ... of the cosmos . . . Three central dogmas of philosophy—the personality of the immortality of the soul and freedom of the will.' It seems to have occurred to these profound materialistic science that, while the intelligible world and universe are intelligent beings, it is of necessity be an intelligent, and for, this condition All science is founded on the fact of intelligibleness in the order of the universe, and of man and thereof. If the evidence of this is found everywhere, then there is a Thinker whose immeasurable mind will be as vast as the universe, with its infinite forces and phenomena. Then again men and women who find it hard to believe in God because of the way which modern thought has put in their intellectual view of things. Men and women who were trained in the old manner of dogmatic belief, have given up all positive reasons to them the old doctrines are no longer true. They mistake the relation between science and theology for a conflict between science and religion. There is no conflict between these. There is no conflict between science and religion. Belief in God is now more reasonable than ever before. The study of what science has taught us of the law, order and harmony of the universe. We now realize the sublimity of grandeur is in the children of God.'"

...Revelation.

THE Seventh Adventist Church on Carr street, by Elder H. E. Owen considered the fourth chapter of Revelation, as follows:

"John, the seer of Patmos, is looking into heaven and sees a door opened. He looks in the door to the true sanctuary, in which the Lord pitched and not man. In it are seen the seven lamps burning before the throne, which are the type of the seven branched candlesticks of the earthly tabernacle. There is the antitypical altar of incense in front of the covenant. See Revelation 8:3-5, and chapter xi, 19.

"In this temple he sees a throne with One indicating a work of judgment being carried on. And behold a throne was set in heaven and one on the throne, and he that sat was like a jasper and a sardine stone, and there was a rainbow round about the throne in sight like unto an emerald. The throne is frequently purple in color, and a blood-red sardine stone indicating royalty, the rainbow round about the throne giving a beautiful effect to the scene.

"In speaking of this calls it the token and the token of His covenant. This covenant centers in the throne of Jesus, and the rainbow or promise becomes at once to us a token of faith a symbol of Christ. The light emanating from the throne of God is caught up and separated into its prismatic colors, which are seen in this rainbow about the throne as the character of God, which is the light of the world, is caught in the person of Jesus Christ, and each attribute of the Father is separately and harmoniously revealed in the earthly life of His Son. This throne, then, is the throne of grace, whose top is the mercy seat, where Jesus, with His Father, sits in the council of peace, and from which Jesus as the King of grace dispenses to the human family the unmerited favor of God.

"But the prophet continues his description, asking, 'round about the throne were four and twenty seats, and upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders, sitting clothed in white raiment, and they had on their heads crowns of gold. And before the throne there was a sea of glass like unto crystal, and in the midst of the throne and round about the throne were four beasts full of eyes before and behind. The first beast was like a lion, the second like a calf, the third like the face of a man, and the fourth like a flying eagle, and each had six wings.'

"The word here translated beast should be rendered living creature; that there are really four companies of beings who like the four and twenty elders have been redeemed from the earth, is apparent from the following facts. First, they are full of eyes, each pair of eyes indicates a person. Any company of persons viewed in the same way, seem to be full of eyes, as eyes are the most noticeable feature in it. Again, in chapter five, verses eight to ten, inclusive, they, together with the four and twenty elders, ascribe praise to the Lamb for redeeming them out of every kindred, tongue, people and nation. They are assistants in the heavenly sanctuary, for they are offering incense before God. In this company we find the antitype of the tribe of Levi as they were into four great companies, under each of the four sons of Aaron, and again subdivided into twenty-four divisions headed by the twenty-four elders, giving six subdivisions in each of the four companies here represented by the six wings.

"The symbols of the lion, calf, man and flying eagle denote the characteristics of each company, to wit: Strength, perseverance, reason and swiftness. This is the company who came out of their graves at the resurrection of Jesus, and who appeared unto many during the forty days in which Christ was seen, of men, and who ascended with Him to heaven when He led a multitude of captives, and who heard with rapture the responsive acclamation as they approached the gates of glory, 'Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors, that the King of glory may come in. Who is this King of glory? The Lord strong and mighty. The Lord mighty in battle.' This company was a demonstration of His power as a conqueror, for He had taken them from the prison house of the enemy."

Excuses.

AT THE First Methodist Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighth and Hill streets, Rev. H. H. Bell of San Francisco, who is holding a series of revival meetings in the church, preached Sunday morning and evening. At the morning service the pastor welcomed nineteen new members into the fellowship of the church. In the evening Mr. Bell spoke on "Excuses," dealing with the ordinary excuses offered for failure to accept Christ as a Savior. He answered many of these in a way that was pungent and convincing. The meetings continue this week.

Night Life of Young Men.

THE subject of the sermon of Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D.D., at Christ Episcopal Church yesterday morning was "The Night Life of Young Men." He said in part:

"I once heard a man referred to as 'one who had missed his opportunity.' The expression fell upon my ear like the solemn tolling of the bell which I have sometimes heard when passing through 'the city of the dead,' for it told me of the irrevocableness of yesterday. Our youth is like an arrow which God has put into our bow. We have one trial at the mark, and, so far as we can see, if we miss it we never have another chance. In a short time every young man here will either have used or missed his opportunity. Ere he knows it the gray hairs will begin to come and suddenly he will be awakened to the fact, 'I am growing old.' My youth is gone! Youth, the seed time; the age of energy and enthusiasm, when all great enterprises should have been begun is over and the autumn time is here!'

"Now, I do not think I venture anything when I say that the character of old age, whether it shall be like the luscious cluster upon the vine, or only that which is green and withered in decay, will depend upon the champion-ship and occupation of their night life. As a rule it is not the working hours which kill men; it is the hours of leisure; not the time from sunrise to sunset, when the arm is becoming brawny as it swings the hammer upon the anvil, and the mind active with the world's industries, but from sunset to sunrise. One does not need to be a prophet to be able to foretell with reasonable precision, in this life at least, a man's future, if he can look into the horoscope and discover how and where he spends his evenings."

Secret of the Kingdom.

REV. C. C. PIERCE of the Memorial Baptist Church preached last evening on "The Secret of the Kingdom." His text was: "Except ye become converted and become as little children ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," Matthew xviii, 3. He said in part:

"The pathway back to the lost kingdom of a perfect manhood and womanhood is found when men become possessed by the dominant spirit of childhood. If the world is ever to be reformed we must begin with childhood. No structure reared upon the foundation of a neglected childhood can ever be secure. The world is just coming to recognise the strategic importance of childhood. The destinies of civilization are guided by the hands of mothers, and the garden plot of the kingdom of God on earth is the home.

"So, too, if we would be restored to our lost kingdom as men and women, we must become like little children. The kingdom is the estate of a perfect manhood and a perfect womanhood; it is what we sigh for when we say, 'It might have been.' God places man at the apex of his creative work, and plants within his heart a hope for deathless greatness beyond, but man falls from his high estate, and hope loses her heavenly vision. Still does man cling, often in despair almost, to higher and better things. He who is the heir to a kingdom can never be content to wander as an outcast and a beggar. And men choose the low and the momentary and the debasing because they do not recognize that the way up into their kingdom must be step by step in way of victory. New lessons must be learned, new truths mastered, new temptation met and new victories won all the way. No man can rightfully receive the college diploma before he has taken his preparatory course; no man can enter into his kingdom only as he struggles up into it, learning its lessons, making progress step by step, and working out his salvation with fear and trembling day by day.

"Every time you do a noble deed, have one high aspiration, dethrone some old prejudice, champion some noble cause, throttle one evil impulse or master one temptation, to be or do anything less than your own best self, you march along the highway leading straight into your kingdom. We accomplish these things when we possess the spirit and some of the traits of little children. Some things of children must be trained away. The weakness, ignorance, selfishness and in some cases the savagery of childhood must be eliminated, or, better still, cultivated along proper lines. Some Christians never pass out of the baby stage. They must be forever coddles, petted, wheedled and carried about and fed on milk. When Paul became a man he put away childish things. Some Christians, I regret to say, never imitate his example. The most marvelous thing about children is that they grow. To be a Christian, to possess our kingdom, is to grow, leave behind some of our ignorance, prejudice and narrowness and 'grow up into Him in all things.'"

Swedenborgian Doctrine.

AT THE New Christianity Church (Swedenborgian) P. W. Dooner preached from John i, 1-5. He said:

"We are taught by the truths of the new church that man is the epitome, by degrees, of the lives that passed away before his entry upon the sphere of phenomenal existence—that he carries within the illimitable recesses of his inherited mental faculties certain thoughts, passions, appetites and affections which are the exact correspondences of all the savage as well as of all the beautiful and useful, or harmless, creatures that have ever inhabited the earth. The lower animals are accordingly the living embodiments of specific passions, appetites or affections.

"Man, as thus constituted, is the living miracle that the love and the wisdom of God has evolved from the eternal substance, to be finally perfected in His image. Man has the one godlike attribute denied to all the rest of creation. This is freedom or free will, together with understanding.

"The selfhood of man, as it rebelled of old, still rebels against the leadership of God. In their freedom the ancient churches successively fell from their high estates, and in order that the men of the new church may understand all that this fall signifies in objective life, there is permitted to survive to this day, in almost every quarter of the globe, the degenerate descendants of those ancient peoples—self-degraded through unrestrained indulgence and sensuality.

"These are the savages and the barbarians of today, whose legends or folklore and the radical construction of whose languages have so often astonished the modern scientific philologist, as containing such an unmistakable mark and stamp of departed excellence, intermixed with their present wretchedness, as to prove them to be the poor, pitiful remnants of languages and institutions that must have been a royal heritage in the unknown past.

"The powers of evil are still alert when a congregation or even a company of worshipers can still be found in the midst of a Christian people who will deny the manifested truth that Jesus Christ is the great fulfillment of the law and the prophets. But so it is, and so it was foreseen from the beginning. But here the indomitable obstinacy of the selfish will, that has eaten of the fruit of the tree of the knowledges of good and evil, is well pictured in the Bible allegory.

"We may well consider how marvelous are all the concealments of God by which He has prepared His world for the coming kingdom. Hidden away in the safe recesses of rocks and mountains and in and beneath the waters of the seas are inexhaustible reservoirs of the power that moves all the industries and all the commerce of the earth, by which man contributes to all the requirements of mankind, and there also are concealed all the minerals and metals that make the industries possible. These storehouses of nature were stocked and sealed up to be opened by man in the distant future, while the latter was yet an unspoken thought in the unimaginable consciousness of God. Nor less securely hidden was the marvelous capacity that now emerges from the mind of man, by which he is rapidly assuming the absolute mastery and control of the forces of nature, and coincident with these revelations in the world of matter comes the consciousness of him that believes of the final truth. That preserved and hidden away in the letter of the word lie arcana of wisdom that are inexhaustible, and that these arcana are open to whomsoever will order his life so as to be able to receive them, and to every degree of receptivity in each particular case, that to him that knocks it shall be opened, that God's covenant stands executed and that the consummation waits on man."

Special Providences.

THE Rev. J. J. Thomson, pastor of the Independent Church of Christ, in the Simpson Auditorium, preached a sermon yesterday on "Special Providences."

"God is no respecter of persons," he said. "He treats every one justly, according to his works. He has no favorites in the universe. He creates some men specially for large purposes in the progress of the race. Joseph and Moses in Egypt, Martee, Columbus, Cromwell and Washington, were men of destiny in high places. Each of us is a special providence in some department of life. There are many instances of wonderful escapes from railroad accidents, from shipwrecks, from burning houses, and from dangers on the field of battle. We are accustomed to call them special providences. We seem to think that such escapes are due to the direct interposition of divine Providence. The other people, who do not escape on such occasions, might be inclined to regard the interposition as unfair, and as an evidence of divine favoritism. We are respecter of persons. We have our favorites. We naturally favor our friends. The angels prefer to assist, in any way they can, their friends. Angels, spirits, or celestial beings, are sometimes able to render us assistance in great crises of life. One descended to Christ in the garden. Angels delivered the apostles from prison. An angel appeared to Paul in the storm at sea. Why do they not always come to save us from danger? They have their other duties, which may prevent them from knowing that we are in danger. Parents do save their children from danger, but parents cannot always be near their children in danger. They may be in distant parts, or at business away from home. So angels cannot always be near us in our distresses. They help and save us often. What we call special providence is the result of the interposition of angels, who are 'ministering spirits to heirs of salvation.'"

The Ideal Man.

YESTERDAY morning Rev. A. C. Smither preached at the First Christian Church upon "The Ideal Man."

"Man was the last creature made by God," said the speaker, "and is therefore the acme of creation. To him in his creation was given authority over all beasts and dominion on the earth. His existence is the explanation of the world with its marvelous adaptations and adjustments for his needs. God did great things for man in his creation, and desires that we should be ideal men and live ideal lives. The ideal man is well developed physically, for his body is the temple of his soul and the servant of his spirit and the source of much of his pleasure. Man ought not therefore, to indulge in any form of vice that would injure his body and make it less valuable as his servant.

"The ideal man should be well endowed mentally. Mind is what differentiates man from the brute creation and wherein he is in the image of God. The character of his mind determines man's place and usefulness in the world. For as a man thinketh so is he. It is vastly important that a man should have just opinions of God, of himself and his fellow-men, and that he should give his mind the utmost development possible.

"An ideal man will be faithful in his obligations in life. Every man sustains the relation of a citizen to his country and should be a patriot. In family relations every man should be most faithful, for this is the utmost test of his genuine character. The ideal man will give faithful adherence to his spiritual life, for man is a religious creature, and his highest endowment and developments are along this line. Man's religious nature is marred by sin, and Jesus Christ came into the world for his restoration to God. He is the ideal man, the most consummate flower in human history. He must ever inspire man with the holiest ambition and highest aspirations. Men should never be satisfied till they attain to the image of Jesus Christ, who was God manifest in the flesh."

SABER EXERCISES AT PUMPKINS.

TROOP D'S OUTING AT THE CENTINELLA RANCH.

Forty-five Troopers Charmingly Entertained by the Freemans—Rough Riding, Pistol Practice and Joe, the Chinese Raconteur and Cook.

Troop D (unattached) was charmingly entertained Saturday and Sunday by Lieut. Archie Freeman and Mrs. Freeman at Centinella ranch, near Inglewood. The affair was not entirely in the nature of a jollification. The troop did much hard military work. The Freemans made their breathing spells delightful.

About forty-five troopers started from the Armory at 3 o'clock Saturday evening for the ranch. More followed later that night and Sunday morning until the troop had fifty-three men and three commissioned officers at the ranch. The troop was in the saddle for three hours, arriving at the Freemans at 11 o'clock.

Picket lines were ready for the horses, and in the porch of the ranch house was an oyster supper waiting for the troopers. The house and grounds were gay with Japanese lanterns.

"Taps" sounded half an hour after midnight. The men were comfortably bunked in the fragrant hay barn. The baled hay was spread out level for a radius of fifty or sixty feet. Loose hay had then been put on top until it made a soft bed. Over the lose hay was spread a huge canvas. The men were marched in and lay down with their blankets in four rows on the canvas.

"Reveille" sounded at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. At 6:15 o'clock the troop had "Stables." At 7 there was an appetising breakfast served on the porch of the ranch house. Then began a day of hard work.

Drill call followed breakfast. First there was mounted troop drill, then drill in extended order, with one, two, three dismounted, and four holding horses.

While the horses were resting the monthly target shoot of the troop was held. Corp. Stafford won the championship diamond medal, Trumpeter Morgan the first class medal, Trooper McNamara the second-class medal.

The horses were again brought out. There were interesting exercises in rough riding. First, it was the old Spanish game of spearing rings with long lances. Of the three rings many of the troopers were able to get two. Lieut. Freeman was the only man who succeeded in ringing all three. He is regarded as one of the best rough riders in Southern California.

One of the chief difficulties in this exercise and those that followed was the inexperience of the horses. Most of them were from livery stables, hired for the day, and did not take kindly to military life.

Three pumpkins were then set up forty feet apart, and the men practiced saber exercises with the horses at a run. First it was "right cut" at the pumpkins set on posts, the cut being executed as each man came opposite the pumpkin. The three being cut so near together made very rapid execution, but not a man missed. Pumpkins were then set on the ground and speared from the saddle by a "right point against infantry.

Hurdle jumping was tried, but did not prove to be an entire success. In this again Freeman's superiority as a horseman was demonstrated.

One of the most difficult exercises tried was target practice mounted. Regulation targets were set up in a row about a hundred feet apart, and the men fired going past at top speed. The pace was so rapid that it was necessary to use the double action of the revolvers. Six shots were fired at a try. The first three were fired direct at the targets going by. Each man turned and, coming back at the run, fired at the targets over his left shoulder.

Lunch took on the dignity of a formal dinner, with toasts and speeches. Capt. Fredericks presided, and made an interesting address to the troopers. Several other members of the troop, officers an troopers, answered toasts. Saddler Karrer sang a German song, and there was general jubilating. The feature of the dinner, however, was Joe. Joe is the Chinese cook of the Freemans. He served on the U. S. S. Yorktown in the battle of Manila Bay. The troopers made him come in and give a description of the Dewey victory as he saw it. He really told of it in a charming way. Joe is one of the few returned heroes who is able to stick to what he saw with his own eyes instead of telling what he read somewhere afterward. His experiences of the taking of the Filipinos had to do with how the provisions ran short, and to what expedients he was forced to go to get up that famous battle breakfast. Joe said it was the hottest time he ever had in his life.

The troop reluctantly saddled and rode away from the Centinella late in the afternoon, cheering for their host and hostess.

CZAR'S ORGANS NORMAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—A satisfactory bulletin issued at Livadia today concerning the Czar's condition says: "His Majesty's weight is increasing, and the organs affected by typhoid have returned to their normal condition."

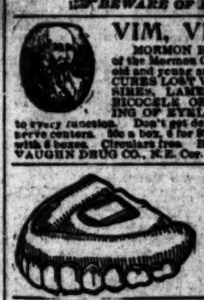
A New Trick

The next time you go from home on a visit for a few days take a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor with you. When you come back your gray hair will have all the dark, rich color of early life. You will look twenty years younger. Father and the boys won't know you, and it makes the hair grow, too.

If you do not obtain the benefit you desire from use of the Vigor, write to Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., a full statement of your case, and he will give you the right thing to do. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Today—
Opening of the Great
EVERY PIANO A SAMPLE
PIANO SALE
NEW PIANOS
$137 $156 $178
TERMS
$25 CASH, $10 A MONTH
The entire stock of the New Century Piano Co. will be closed out during the next few days by the
Bartlett Music Co.
235 South Broadway, opposite City Hall.

"It has justly won its laurels." Soups, Fish, Game, Hot and Cold Meats, etc., are given a most delicious flavor by using
Lea & Perrins' SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.


VIM, VIGOR, VITALITY FOR MEN.
MORMON BISHOPS' PILLS have been in use over 50 years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their followers. Positively cured the worst cases in old and recent origins (from effects of dissipation, indiscretion or exposure) such as CURES LOST VITALITY, INSOMNIA, PAINS IN BACK, EYES, KIDNEYS, LAME BACK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEAD NOISES, ACHES, VARICOCELE OR CONSTIPATION, STOPS NERVOUS TWITCHING OF EYELIDS. Effects are immediate. Report when to expect benefit. Don't get despondent, a cure is at hand. Simulates the nerve centers. $5 a box, 6 for $25 by mail. A written guarantee to cure or money refunded, with 6 boxes. Circulars free. BISHOP REMEDY CO., San Francisco, Cal. For sale by CITY & VAUGHN DRUG CO., N.E. Cor. 4th and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

New York Dental Parlors.
DR. C. W. SYLVESTER, Prop.
Gold Crowns, $5.00; Bridge Work or Teeth Without Plates, $5.00 per Tooth; Silver Filling, 50c; Cement Filling, 50c; Rubber Plates, $5; Painless Extraction, 50c. All work guaranteed. We positively have the newest scientific discovery in Painless Extraction. Consultation free. Open Sundays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Phone Brown 1044. 321½ S. Spring St.

See us. Bona fide reductions of 25 to 50 per cent on seventy-five different
STUDEBAKER
Vehicles. Now is your opportunity.
NEWELL MATHEWS CO. Agents, 326-328 North Los Angeles St.

Always Good and Reliable.
That is the kind of Dental work I do. 30 years' experience. Bridge work a specialty. Painless filling. Moderate charges. Office hours, 8 to 5; Sundays, 9 to 1. 217½ S. Spring St.
Dr. Cicero Stevens, Tel. Green 1905.

TRUSSES and Elastic Hosiery Made to fit
W. W. SWEENEY, 233 West Fourth Street (Removed from Spring)

CONSUMPTION CURED
By DR. W. HARRISON BALLARD, 415½ S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Write for literature—Sanatorium, Pasadena, Cal.

FREE TRIAL!
Dr. Sanden's newest invention, his 1900 MODEL HERCULEX ELECTRIC BELT sent to either sex on absolute free trial, not one cent in advance or deposit. Descriptive book mailed free. DR. A. T. SANDEN, 1104½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours—9 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily; 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Sundays.

TO OBTAIN THE BEST Natural Aperient Water always ask for the full name
Hunyadi János
Label on bottle is blue, with red center panel.

BOOK On account trouble sent free to any person addressing the STUART CO. Marshall Mich. Manufacturers of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Every form of Stomach weakness cured by this wonderful new discovery. FREE

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
Liver Pills
Cure Constipation and Sick Headache, resulting from Female Ills.
25 Cents. All Druggists.

A Common Cause of Sickness.
When the liver is sluggish and inactive the stomach will not digest food, and constipation, headaches and a general state of ill health result. In this condition use nothing but Wright's English Pills. They regulate the stomach and give vital force and energy; they drive away drowsiness, tired feelings and all troubles caused by an inactive liver.

Her's Pure Malt Whisky
FOR GENTLE FOLK

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES
Large assortment and right prices. Call
L. PARMELEE, 334 S. Spring

PIANOS. All Make Pianos. "NO STENCILS." Even a child can not mislead. At SALYER'S 325 SOUTH BROADWAY.

THE WEATHER.

[NOTE.—Citizens can do "missionary work" for Los Angeles by mailing to friends abroad The Times containing these weather reports.]

Yesterday's Report and Forecast.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Dec. 9.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.99; at 5 p.m., 29.95. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 55 deg. and 60 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 54 per cent.; 5 p.m., 84 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 8 miles; 5 p.m., northwest, velocity 4 miles. Character of weather, clear. Maximum temperature, 71 deg.; minimum temperature, 50 deg.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 50 deg; minimum, 43; mean, 46.

Generally cloudy weather prevails over the plateau and Rocky Mountain regions, foggy in the valleys of California and Oregon, and clear along the coast, except in the vicinity of San Francisco, where it is cloudy. Light snow is reported from Northeastern Washington and Northern Montana. The pressure has fallen over southern Nevada and southeastern California and risen in the last twelve hours in the western portions of Oregon and in northern Nevada, and remained nearly stationary in other districts. Conditions are favorable for a continuance of the present weather for Monday. Forecasts:

For Northern California: Generally cloudy or foggy Monday; light variable winds.

Southern California: Fair Monday; light west wind.

Arizona: Fair Monday.

San Francisco and vicinity: Cloudy or foggy Monday; light variable wind.

RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS, 5 P.M.

Stations—	Max. Temp.	State of weather.
Astoria	44	Clear
Baker City	46	Cloudy
Carson City	46	Cloudy
Eureka	52	Clear
Flagstaff	56	Clear
Fresno	46	Cloudy
Independence	60	Cloudy
Los Angeles	71	Clear
Neah Bay	44	Clear
Phoenix	78	Clear
Pocatello	36	Cloudy
Portland	50	Clear
Red Bluff	46	Cloudy
Roseburg	42	Cloudy
Sacramento	42	Cloudy
Salt Lake	34	Cloudy
San Diego	72	Clear
San Francisco	50	Cloudy
San Luis Obispo	64	Clear
Seattle	42	Cloudy
Walla Walla	44	Cloudy
Winnemucca	46	Cloudy
Yuma	76	Clear

Tide Table.—For San Pedro:

		High.	Low.
Monday,	Dec. 10	0:23 a.m.	5:06 a.m.
		11:29 a.m.	6:27 p.m.

Liners.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—

THE TIMES WILL NOT PUBLISH questionable massage, clairvoyant or other objectionable medical and personal advertisements at any price. Frauds and fakes must go elsewhere for publicity.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

THE CHIROLOGICAL COLLEGE, CHARTERED school of scientific palmistry, has re-opened for fall and winter work. Diplomas to students completing course. For information call at 316½ W. THIRD, parlor 15. Prof. Hugo, Pres.; Mrs. Baldwin, instructor.

L. A. STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO. WILL clean and lay carpets, 4c yard; window washing, house cleaning, furniture polished; we guarantee work; refitting specialty. 329 E. Second. Tel. main 74. R. F. Bennett, Prop.

THE STANDARD FERTILIZING CO., OFFICE 665 S. Los Angeles st., is ready to supply gypsum and sheep manure ground together or separately; an excellent, cheap, honest and effective fertilizer. Get circular and prices.

CHICKEN AND MEAT TAMALES AND ENCHILADAS furnished on short notice; guaranteed first-class. PIONEER GREEN CHILE PACKING CO., 511 Stephenson ave. Tel. James 5481.

WANTED—MRS. GILMAN'S EMPLOYMENT Agency. All kinds of female help wanted and furnished; correspondence solicited. Tel. brown 1366. 151½ S. BROADWAY.

CARPENTER— BOWEN, 442 S. BROADWAY. TEL. BLACK 2966. 10

PICTURE FRAMING — CHEAPEST PLACE in city for good work; new line of moldings. ALEXANDER'S, 443 S. Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh. 14

GREAT EASTERN CARPET CLEANING WORKS, cor. Tenth and Grand. Tel. white 331. Carpets cleaned and laid, 4c yard.

LACE CURTAINS LAUNDERED BY HAND, 50c pair. MRS. GRACE HEATH, 312 S. Broadway. Tel. 471 brown. Goods called for.

HAVE YOUR PAINTING AND PAPERING done by responsible parties. Walter, 627 Spring.

WINDOW SHADES—E L K E L E S MAKES them. Factory, 222 W. 6TH. 'Phone James 2451.

JORDAN'S PIONEER CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, 427 S. Broadway. Tel. Main 211.

DR. PITZER. IF SICK, SEE DR. PITZER'S advertisement in Sunday Times Magazine.

REPAIRS MADE FOR ANY STOVE OR range. 229 N. MAIN. Tel. James 1621

A BEAUTIFUL BLACK-EYED BABY FOR adoption at 727 BELLEVUE AVE. 11

OSTEOPATHY INFIRMARY, 430 S. HILL ST. 10

WANTED— Help, Male.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

A Strictly First-class, Reliable Agency. All kinds of help promptly furnished. Your orders solicited.

300-302 W. Second st., basement California Bank building. Telephone 509.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

WANTED — FOR THE UNITED STATES Navy, boys from 15 to 17 years, as apprentices. Each recruit is given an outfit worth $45. Pay of apprentices, $9 per month—a ration allowance of 30 cents per day, in kind, is allowed each. Applicants will be examined at the recruiting office, DOWNEY BLOCK, LOS ANGELES, CAL., beginning Monday, Dec. 3, and until Dec. 21, 1900. Transportation to San Francisco at government expense. Apply at office for information. 21

WANTED — BIDS FOR GRADING AND graveling, and for sidewalking and curbing the streets in a 40-acre subdivision in Los Angeles; will be received at the office of DUCHANES, 303 Douglas Building; where the profile map and specifications can be seen after 10 a.m. Tuesday, December 11, 1900. 12

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress, experienced in B. and L., insurance, books or advertising, for the best proposition ever presented. Address, with references, X, box 2, TIMES OFFICE. 11

WANTED—AT ONCE, 3 OR 4 HIGH-GRADE men of good address to secure subscriptions for the Saturday Evening Post (Philadelphia;) salary and commission. Call at room 1, 432½ S. MAIN, between 9 and 10 a.m., and 5 and 6 p.m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME experience to drive wagon and assist in grocery store in the country; $20 and board; must have references. Address S, box 4, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — MEN TO LEARN B A R B E R trade; positions after 8 weeks' practice; fare paid; catalogue and map mailed free. MOLER'S BARBER COLLEGE, San Francisco.

WANTED — J A P A N E S E EMPLOYMENT Agency. Carefully selected help of all kinds promptly furnished, labor furnished by day or hour. 642 S. SPRING ST. Tel. brown 1622.

WANTED—COLLECTOR, SHOEMAKER, OFfice, store, hotel and general work; teamster, photographer, 22 others. EDWARD NITTINGER, 226 S. Spring. 10

WANTED—SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY and silverware at mint prices to WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. Main st.

WANTED—MAN (MARRIED) TO ROUGH IT until ranch improvements made; permanent, or shares. Address X, box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 10

WANTED — PANTS PRESSER; ALSO strong boy to learn tailoring; one with a little experience preferred. 619 W. SEVENTH ST. 10

WANTED—A GOOD SPOTTER, NONE BUT experienced need apply. Call at MARCEAU STUDIO, 227 S. Spring. 11

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS BUSHELMAN; good wages. 215½ W. FIRST ST. 10

WANTED — GOOD PAINTERS AT 1622 W. 11TH ST. 10

WANTED— Help, Male.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN ERRANDS AND make himself useful. 254 S. BROADWAY, room 25. 10

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER. HOTEL CALIFORNIA, 300 N. Hill st. 10

WANTED— Help, Female.

WANTED — A RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED nursegirl, aged 24 to 34, for 2 children, 3 and 6; wages $25 month; good references required. Write MR. C. DONDALL, Vail Cottage, 110 W. Victoria st., Santa Barbara. 11

WANTED — A RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED nursegirl, aged 24 to 34, for 2 children, 3 and 6; wages $25 month; good references required. Write MR. C. DONDALL, Vail Cottage, 110 W. Victoria st., Santa Monica. 10

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER, TYPEWRITER, office work, $40; salesladies, all departments; millinery trimmer, $15 week; housework, waitress, chambermaid, nurse. EDWARD NITTINGER, 226 S. Spring. 10

WANTED—A TAILORESS FOR REPAIRING and altering gentlemen's clothes; good salary to steady person. Apply AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 210½ S. Spring st.

WANTED — SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY and silverware at mint prices at WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. Main st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG FRENCH OR German girl who can sew to look after children and do light second work. Call 243 W. ADAMS ST.

WANTED — COMPETENT GIRL, GENERAL housework and cooking; German preferred. MRS. A. MARQUIS, Burbank, Cal. 12

WANTED — PANTS FINISHERS, ALSO young girls to learn; steady work. 619 W. SEVENTH ST. 10

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and cooking. 1339 W. 21ST ST. Take Traction car.

WANTED—2 SALESLADIES, CALL MONday, today, between 8 and 9 o'clock. 343 S. SPRING ST.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER; none other need apply. 217½ S. SPRING, room 8. 10

WANTED — GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call forenoons. 1113 W. ADAMS ST. 13

WANTED—SALESLADY IN CURIO STORE. Call today. THE FINE ART, 205 W. Fourth st. 10

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COOK AT 903 WESTLAKE AVE.; wages $25. 10

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, 2117 S. MAIN ST. Call this morning. 10

WANTED—2 CHAMBERMAIDS AT HOTEL NADEAU. 11

WANTED— Help, Male and Female.

WANTED—25 AMATEURS TO TEACH THE photograph trade to, by competent photographer; satisfaction guaranteed; at reasonable rates. GARDEN CITY PHOTO CO., 604 E. 5th st. 14

WANTED— Situations, Male.

WANTED—BY JAPANESE (GOOD SPEAK English,) to work in family for cooking, housework and other kind of work. Address K. S., 125 W. NINTH ST. Tel. red 1046. 11

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPer for elderly couple or widower with children by middle-aged lady. Address T, box 47, TIMES OFFICE. 11

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS GARDENER-florist wants situation on nursery or private place; references. Address W, box 67, TIMES OFFICE. 10

WANTED — EXPERIENCED JAPANESE cook wants a position in the family, city or country. Address 112 ROSE ST., Los Angeles. 11

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, STEADY HABITS, wants porter, janitor, waiter or any kind of work. Address S, box 57, TIMES OFFICE. 10

WANTED—SITUATION, JAPANESE, FIRST-class cook, in family, city or country; good experience. OKU, 416 S. Spring. 11

WANTED—BY A NEAT JAPANESE, SITUation as helper in general housework. S, 712 S. BROADWAY. 11

WANTED — POSITION BY JAPANESE AS porter or chamberwork. 642 S. SPRING. 9

WANTED— Situations, Female.

WANTED—MRS. AMY STRONG OF SAN Diego wants an experienced waist fitter; also one who understands fitting skirts. Call at the CORONA, 7th and Broadway, Monday between 10 and 12 o'clock. 10

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED SWEDISH girl, second work in private family; wages $25; references. 326 N. HILL, room 5. 10

WANTED — POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER. Address Box 674, PASADENA. 12

WANTED— To Purchase.

WANTED—TO BUY FURNITURE IN ANY quantity. If you are going to sell, we will certainly pay you one-third more than any one else. COLYEAR, 322-324 S. Main st. 'Phone red 3311.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A ROOMING-house; will pay cash if price and location suit. J. C. FLOYD, room 204, Copp Bldg, 713 S. Broadway.

WANTED — BEST PIECE OF BUSINESS property $3000 to $9000 cash will buy. What have you? HOVIS & MARTIN, 136 S. Broadway.

WANTED — HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR furniture, carpets and miscellaneous goods. MATTHEWS, 454 S. Main. 'Phone green 1285.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT THE HIGHEST possible price for your furniture, ring up GREEN 1304, or call 508 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—FURNITURE, ALL KINDS. COLGAN'S, 316-318 S. Main. Tel. red 3181.

WANTED— To Rent.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 3 OR 4 HIGH-GRADE men of good address to secure subscriptions for The Saturday Evening Post (Philadelphia;) salary and commission. Call at room 1, 432½ S. MAIN between 9 and 10 a.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. 12

WANTED—HOUSE OF 6 OR 7 ROOMS, COMpletely furnished, in respectable neighborhood; must be clean; family of 4; references; state price and location. Address Y, box 48, TIMES OFFICE. 10

WANTED— Partners.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE to invest in a legitimate oil proposition with experienced, practical oil men, can offer a splendid opportunity, have the land, which is located in proven district, Kern River field. Address for interview, P. O. box 1098, City. 11

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS PARTNER with $500, who is willing to make $5000 in legitimate business during 1901; graduate of medical college preferred. Address with references, BOX 165, Santa Barbara, Cal. 11

WANTED— Work by the Day.

WANTED — HOUSE AND GARDEN WORK by the day or hour; boy had experience for long time. Apply 141 W. JEFFERSON ST. 9

WANTED—JAPANESE, HOUSE-CLEANING, any work. 635 W. SIXTH. Tel. green 661.

WANTED— Rooms.

WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, 3 or 4 rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping; must be close in and moderate; excellent tenants and permanent; references; state particulars; price and location. Address Y, box 50, TIMES OFFICE. 11

WANTED —3 FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPing rooms; near in; flat preferred. Answer with full particulars, 311 E. 24TH. 11

WANTED— Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED — WINDSOR RUBBER COLLARS, cuffs, shirt fronts, etc.; wholesale, retail; liberal terms to agents. 422 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED — SANDERSON-WHITTEN PUBLISHING CO. All books. Best terms. L. A.

WANTED— Miscellaneous.

WANTED—POULTRY, ALL KINDS; COUNtry consignments solicited. HILLSIDE MARKET, 323 Temple st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND HARNESS FOR cash, or will sell on commission. 504 W. SIXTH ST. 13

FOR SALE— City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—BEST LOTS, HIGHLAND PARK and Garvanza, good locations, fine views; prices low; must sell to close up an estate. I. H. PRESTON, trustee, 204 Stimson Block.

FOR SALE—$175; FINE BUILDING LOTS; cement walk, curb; take Vernon car to 53rd st. WIESENDANGER, 430 Douglas Block.

FOR SALE—BUY, SELL, RENT AND INsure your properties through DISS & VON PETERSDORFF, 217-219 Byrne Bldg.

FOR SALE— Country Property.

FOR SALE—SONOMA COUNTY, 40 ACRES in bearing orchard and vineyard; good buildings; near town, clear, sprinkled road, running water, rural delivery; exchange Los Angeles property. J. A. WILLIAMS, Sebastopol, Cal. 11

FOR SALE—4000 ACRES IN THE FOOTHILLS of Fresno county, on Kings River; riparian water right; 500 acres of it excellent orange and vineyard land. Apply to OWNER, P. O. Box 489, Los Angeles. 11

FOR SALE—RANCH; 18 ACRES WASHINGton navels, just coming into bearing; present crop about 2000 boxes; good buildings; about 4 miles from Fullerton. Address LOCK BOX 423, Fullerton, Cal. 13

FOR SALE— Houses.

FOR SALE—2801 GRAND AVE, ONE OF THE finest homes on the avenue, 12 rooms, 6 bedrooms, bath, 2 toilets, large attic, cellar, etc.; plate-glass windows; 7 windows 6 feet wide, 43 windows in all; sunny, cheerful home; handsome architecture, entrance at octagon corner, leaving the full front of house unbroken by stairway; living-room in front, heated by furnace; grates and gas; 4 navel orange trees breaking down with fruit; lemons; fig, loquat, etc., trees full bearing, large palms, ornamental trees, etc.; fine calla lily hedge; rose garden, lawn; flowers, etc; I built this for "my home," but have moved away; it is too expensive a place to rent; so must be sold. I will take one or two houses either here or Pasadena as part payment; here is a chance to get a "fine home" at a reasonable price; do not fail to see me at once. J. L. PATTERSON, Owner, 133 S. Broadway. 10

FOR SALE—

NEW 10-ROOM RESIDENCE, 1021 INGRAHAM ST.; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; 5 LARGE BEDROOMS; CELLAR; ELEVATED LOT, COMMANDING FINE VIEW, SITUATED WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE OF BUSINESS CENTER; AT A BARGAIN; $5500.

NEW RESIDENCE, 918 W. 16TH ST.; 8 ROOMS AND CELLAR; 2 MANTELS; MODERN AND ATTRACTIVE; LARGE LOT, FENCED; LAWN, ETC. $4200.

1406 W. 11TH ST.; NEW AND MODERN COTTAGE, UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR; 6 ROOMS; LOT FENCED; LAWN; GOOD PLUMBING; PRICE $3350.

GEORGE W. STIMSON,
10 204 LAUGHLIN BLDG.

FOR SALE — 2 ELEGANT NEW HOUSES, finished in Ohio red oak, white cedar, and yellow pine, beautifully decorated, porcelain baths, cement basements, beautiful lawns and shrubbery, together with all modern conveniences, in the finest location in the southwest; low prices, easy terms; must be sold at once. W. B. SCARBOROUGH, 110 S. Broadway, city. 9

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST homes in all Los Angeles, new, modern, up-to-date; just completed, 10 rooms, fine surroundings, very choice. If you wish something really fine, see it; only $4500; close in. HOVIS & MARTIN, 136 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — NEW, MODERN, 7-ROOM house, fine location and surroundings; southwest; house completely furnished; will sell with or without furniture. Call 201 STIMSON BLOCK. 11

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN, 6-ROOM COTtage, close to business, $2100; 4 rooms, $850, installments; 8 rooms, southwest, $3600; all rare bargains. R. D. LIST, 221 Wilcox Bldg.

FOR SALE—897 E. 33D, 4 ROOMS, FINE lot, 40x175, well improved; plenty of fruit; see it and make offer. Owner must sell. (22) HOVIS & MARTIN, 136 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — 1987 MAGNOLIA; 5 ROOMS; good lot, well improved; see it and make offer; owner going East. (161) HOVIS & MARTIN, 136 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$675; 4-ROOM COTTAGE, FURnished, and lot 60x195; plenty fruit on lot. East side HILL AVE., third house north of Colorado, Pasadena.

FOR SALE—$500; NEAT NEW COTTAGE, 3 large rooms, 50-foot lot; 4 rooms, $550. Take Vernon car to 54th st. WIESENDANGER, 430 Douglas Block. 11

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, ELEGANT 9-room residence, being No. 933 Burlington ave. Apply to W. W. NEUER, 410 Wilcox Bldg.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE; 7-ROOM home in Oakland for city or acreage. See M'AVOY, 212 Henne Bldg.

FOR SALE— Suburban Property.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES, ORANGE orchards, alfalfa ranches, houses and lots, hotels and rooming-houses, exchanges of all kinds. J. C. FLOYD, 713 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE— Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE — FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR CASH OR ON TIME PAYMENTS. WE DEAL IN NEW AND GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, STOVES, ETC. IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN OUR LINE, IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET OUR PRICES AND TERMS. [illegible]DEN & OVERELL, 538-540 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND BOOK-BINDing machinery; 2 foot-power perforators, 1 paging machine, 1 punching machine, 1 round-corner cutter and 1 Hickok ruling machine. Call or address the TIMES-MIRROR PRINTING AND BINDING HOUSE, 110 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE — NICE LINE SECOND-HAND sewing machines, $3, $5 and up; rent, $1.50 month. 549 S. Spring, L. A.; 85 E. Colorado, Pasadena. R. E. MOOREHEAD, mgr.

FOR SALE—PUMPKINS, $3.50 PER TON, $3.50 delivered, in full loads only; choice sweet, 60c extra per ton. GEO. R. MURDOCK, cor. Adams and Peabody. Tel. white 3477.

FOR SALE — CHEAP; SHOWCASES, COUNters, shelving, doors and windows. We buy and sell. Ring up green 973. 218 E. FOURTH.

FOR SALE—NEW NO. 4 YOST TYPEWRITer, used only 4 months, $50. L. & M. ALEXANDER, 131 S. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—INCUBATOR; A NEW PRAIRIE State, and good magazine; Marlin rifle. At 1303 MYRTLE AVE. 10

FOR SALE—WE CAN SAVE YOU 20 CENTS on the dollar on new harness. 504 W. SIXTH ST. 10

FOR SALE — LADIES' AND GENTS' BIcycles in fine condition. Call 453 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINES, $5 UP; rented, $1.50 month. ACKLEY, 537 S. Spring.

FOR SALE — OFFICE FURNITURE AND roll-top desk. COLGAN'S, 316 S. Main.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND office furniture. 506 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—A FINE SECOND-HAND ROLL-top office desk. 506 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—GOOD TOP BUGGY, $50. 952 FLOWER. 10

BUSINESS CHANCES— Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUnity, clean and well established in heart of city and paying; will sell part or whole; prefer to sell part; want party to handle cash and sell goods; am sick; will give someone good chance to make money; capital required from $2500 to $3000. Address T, box 31, TIMES OFFICE. 11

IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE TO INVEST in a legitimate oil proposition with experienced, practical oil men, can offer a splendid opportunity; have the land, which is located in proven district, Kern River field. Address for interview, P. O. BOX 1098, City. 11

CUT THIS OUT AND PUT IT IN YOUR hat. I have a $3000 bankrupt stock of jewelry I will sell at invoice price. Drop me a card and I will bring goods for inspection. F. A. POOLER, 203 Avery st., city. 10

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST AND BEST-PAYing grocery business in Pasadena, Cal.; open to fullest investigation; satisfactory reason for selling. Address BUSINESS, 604 N. Raymond, Pasadena.

FOR SALE—DENTAL PRACTICE, FURNIture and fixtures; all in good order, practice free; selling out with a view of engaging in other business. Address T, box 45, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—FINE-PAYING DRUG STORE, well equipped; elegant fixtures; owner has other business; will sell at a bargain if taken quickly. Address S, box 33, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE — ELEGANT LUNCH PARLOR and delicacy; very best location; well established and making money; $750.
10 I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN IN OFfice business that pays $150 per month, $350 required for half-interest; this week only. Address Y, box 54, TIMES OFFICE. 11

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FINELY FITTED photograph gallery, low rent; good prices; other business reason for selling. B. JARVIS & SON, Pasadena, Cal.

FOR SALE — CHEAP; A FINELY FITTED photograph gallery; low rent; good prices; other business reason for selling. B. JARVIS & SON, Pasadena, Cal. 16

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO-DATE bakery. For particulars address BAKER, 207 N. El Paso st., El Paso, Tex. 13

WE SELL YOUR B U S I N E S S OUT FOR cash; no charge for advertising. READ & CULLEN, 508 S. Broadway.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO INvest from $5000 to $10,000. Call at 110 S. SPRING ST. 12

I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. BROADWAY, WILL sell out your business. Tel. black 3171. 10

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WANTED—A FEW FINE DOES AND THE best imported buck in city. 1333 E. 22D ST. 10

OIL PROPERTY— Miscellaneous.

JUST ISSUED, REDPATH'S HISTORY "PETROLEUM IN CALIFORNIA." The only reliable history of the oil industry of the State—indorsed by leading oil men and experts—164 pages, with maps and full-page halftone engravings of the various oil fields—complete list of all oil companies incorporated in California and Arizona doing business in this State.

A very valuable work for the use of oil men and others, who will find it an absolutely reliable authority on the subject of the oil interests of California. Price $1. All booksellers.

LIONEL V. REDPATH, Publisher,
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FOR SALE—5 SECTIONS IN TOWNSHIP 32 S., R. 22 E., Midway district, just south of Pacific Consolidated strike; will sell at $2 per acre if taken quick. R. B. SWAYNE, Bakersfield, Cal. 13

NO STOCK, NO WILDCAT, NO ROTTEN schemes; 10, 20, 40; 200 acres proven oil land for sale by the owner; perfect titles; also 40, 80 acres for lease; all in Kern River field, Bakersfield; we are producers in Kern River field; have been on the ground from the first; reliable information about oil properties in Kern county free. NEWTON, CARMAN & SOMES, room 416 Douglas bldg.

DIVIDEND-PAYING STOCKS FOR SALE AT a bargain. I want money for a new company and will sacrifice this stock. Address P. O. BOX 1021, city.

GOOD SHOWING FOR OIL; FINE GRAZING only $1 acre for certificate of purchase from State; easy terms, viz.; 320 acres on Oak Creek, near Tehachepi; 480 south of Cummings Valley; 320 near Tejon ranch. Stamp for land book. WISEMAN'S LAND BUREAU, 237 W. First st. 11

IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE TO INVEST in a legitimate oil proposition with experienced, practical oil men, can offer a splendid opportunity; have the land, which is located in proven district, Kern River field. Address for interview, P. O. BOX 1098, City. 11

FOR SALE — HALF INTEREST IN THE best combined hydraulic and standard rock drill well machine in the country. Room 220, 218 S. BROADWAY. 10

WANTED—TO GIVE EXPERTED OIL land to a reliable driller to put a hole on same. PALOMAS OIL CO., Room 308, 223 South Broadway. 10

OIL LANDS, MINES AND MINING PROPerties examined and reported upon by C. F. VON PETERSDORFF, mining engineer, 217-219 Byrne Bldg.

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FOR SALE — 1000 TO 5000 BISBEE WEST copper; cheap; must sell. Address V, box 7, TIMES OFFICE. 10

FOR SALE—BEST OIL LANDS, BEST prospect, go to LOS OLIVOS, Santa Barbara county.

FOR SALE—200, 300 OR 500 SUNSET CZAR, cheap. Address V, box 6, TIMES OFFICE. 10

WANTED—GOLDEN WEST CRUDE, STATE price. Address V, box 5, TIMES OFFICE. 12

FOR SALE—GOOD 7⅝ READING CASING AT a bargain. R. D. LIST, 221 Wilcox Bldg.

TO LET— Rooms.

TO LET—LARGE ROOMS, COMFORTABLY warmed; free baths; community kitchen and dining-room; $7 to $15; large, sunny reading-room; quiet and homelike. 'Phone green 404. HOTEL NANANT, 727 S. Broadway.

TO LET—AT THE W A T A U G A, 123 N. Broadway. Central, near Times Bldg. Quiet, modern 60-room house; large rooms, single or suites; free baths; best references.

TO LET—423 S. BROADWAY, HOTEL NARRAGANSETT, rooms, single or en suite; with or without private bath; steam heat; hot water. 12

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, ALSO some furnished and partly-furnished basement rooms cheap. THE IRVING, 220 S. HILL ST.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; FIRST floor and front facing Westlake Park. Telephone, bath, etc., $7. 558 SOUTH ALVARADO.

TO LET—3 SUNNY, NICELY-FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, good location; convenient to 8 car lines. 1438 BUSH ST. 10

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOM IN handsome private residence, convenient location. 647 S. GRAND AVE. 11

TO LET—THE PLATO, 500½ S. BROADWAY, newly furnished rooms, single or en suite; rents reasonable; transient. 16

TO LET—5 ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, including piano; will rent whole or part. Call 649 S. HOPE. 11

TO LET—IN BEAUTIFUL HOME, HOUSEkeeping room, large grounds. 871 S. FIGUEROA ST. 12

TO LET—2 VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, together or separate, sun, gas, bath. 638 S. HILL ST. 9

TO LET—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen; only $6 and $7. 626 S. GRAND AVE. 10

TO LET—SUNNY SUITE OF 2 OR 3 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. 927 S. GRAND AVE. 11

TO LET — FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; also rooms for housekeeping. 415 S. MAIN. 11

TO LET — CLEAN, COMFORTABLE BEDS, UNITED STATES HOTEL, Main, Requena.

TO LET — HOTEL MACKENZIE, 440½ S. Spring, furnished rooms, $6 month and up.

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TO LET — SUNNY FURNISHED FRONT suite in new house. 749 S. FLOWER ST. 12

TO LET—FURNISHED FLAT 2 TO 5 ROOMS in a handsome house. 128 E. 10TH. 12

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TO LET—3 SUNNY ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished. 1516 GIRARD ST. 13

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 608 ALVARADO.

TO LET— Houses.

TO LET—THE L. A. VAN, TRUCK AND Storage Co.'s padded vans for moving; separate rooms in a new fire-proof warehouse for storing; rates of insurance the lowest in Los Angeles; experienced packers; private cars for shipping household goods to and from all points at cut rates; expert safe movers. R. H. DUNSTON, manager, office 104½ S. Broadway. Tel. main 872. Residence, Tel. red 1435.

TO LET—$13; 833 STANFORD AVE., COTtage 5 rooms; also 934 Stanford ave. WIESENDANGER, 430 Douglas Block. 12

TO LET—BUY, SELL, RENT AND INSURE your properties through DISS & VON PETERSDORFF, 217-219 Byrne Bldg.

TO LET—$8; 6-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSE IN. 486 Custer ave. Call 430 N. HILL. 10

TO LET—BEKINS VAN AND STORAGE, 241 S. Broadway. Cut-rate freight office.

TO LET — HOUSE, 2-STORY, BONSALLO ave., $18. Owner, 510 S. SPRING. 10

TO LET— Furnished Houses.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOME; A 7-ROOM house, handsomely finished; modern and up-to-date; porcelain bath, large gas range; at 1928 Park Grove ave.; lot 50x150, rent or lease; if 3 months, $50 per month; one year, $50 per month. Inquire W. H. BONSALL, 1315 W. ADAMS, or telephone. 10

TO LET — 7-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, modern improvements; electric lights; gas stove, porcelain bath; good neighborhood. 1303 W. EIGHTH, corner Garland ave. 10

TO LET—IN PASADENA, 4-ROOM COTTAGE, completely furnished, new, neat, clean. Address owner, W. box 80 TIMES OFFICE. 11

TO LET— Rooms with Board.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT SUNNY ROOMS; first-class board, private family; large, beautiful grounds, barn, choicest location; all modern conveniences; no children. 1315 S. FIGUEROA. 10

TO LET—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 2 OR 3 gentlemen, new modern house, private family. 521 W. FIRST ST. 10

TO LET—A GOOD PLACE TO EAT IS THE CLIFTON, 520 S. Broadway. Nice meals, properly served, 25c. 10

TO LET— Farming Lands.

TO LET—FARMING LANDS; 15 ACRES OF land on E. Seventh st near river, suitable for dairy or vegetables; 2 good houses, one large barn and other outhouses.

W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.,
10 343-345 Wilcox Bldg.

TO LET — HOUSE, 15 ACRES OF LAND, Griffin ave., third house off Mission road. MRS. BIGGY. 12

TO LET—40 ACRES ALFALFA LAND. APply 1340 S. OLIVE. 12

TO LET— Lodging-houses, Storerooms.

TO LET—PART OF STORE, SUITABLE FOR fruit, candy; rent $5. 330½ E. FIRST ST. 10

MONEY TO LOAN—

IOWA LOAN AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIAtion, incorporated, loan their own money on all kinds of collateral security, county and school warrants, personal notes without indorser, jewelry, diamonds, pianos without removal; also first-mortgage loans on real estate; loans renewed any time by payment of interest; all business strictly confidential; lowest interest. Ladies' entrance, room 212; gentlemen's entrance, 214 STIMSON BLOCK.

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MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts at lower rates of interest than others charge, on diamonds, jewelry, pianos, furniture, life insurance and all good collateral; money loaned can be repaid in easy monthly installments; private office for ladies. G. M. JONES, rooms 1-2, 204 S. Broadway.

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$750,000 TO LOAN—

LOWEST RATES.

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Makes real estate loans which may be paid off in full or in part at any time; interest at very low rates. Office with BANK OF COMMERCE, cor. First and Broadway.

LOANS MADE TO SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent position, without security; easy payments; no publicity. TRADERS' EXCHANGE, room 33, Bryson Blk. Tel. red 1085.

$1000 TO $50,000, 5 TO 6 PER CENT.; ALSO best rates for good fire insurance; capital represented, $7,500,000. Tel. James 1311. WM. R. BURKE, 212½ N. Spring.

WANTED—C H A T T E L MORTGAGE OR pledge loans of any kind; low rate. MUTUAL LOAN CO., 115 Hellman Bldg., cor. Second and Broadway. 11

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 5 TO 7 PER CENT. net on choice city residence or business property. F. O. STORY, 303 Henne Block, 122 W. Third st.

SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY AND SILVERware at mint prices to WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. Main st.

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POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 306 W. SECond st., loan money on any good real estate. Building loans made. Lowest market rates.

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$1000 TO $50,000—REASONABLE RATES; NO commission charged. ALLISON BARLOW & CO., 123 S. Broadway.

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M O N E Y TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. C. WHITE MORTIMER, room 78, Temple Block.

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WANTED—YOU CAN GET 4 PER CENT. ON certificates, computed from day deposited to day withdrawn, or 1c per day per $100 on passbook balances.

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FOR SALE—

$100,000 BLOCK OF GOLD BONDS.

We own and offer the above in sums to suit investors. For perfect safety, we know of no local bond ever offered on this market more attractive. Particulars upon application.

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$30,000 6 per cent. power bonds; very choice.
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FOR SALE — THE PALO ALTO STOCK Farms' sale of race and road horses will contain sons and daughters of Advertiser, 2:15¼; Altivo, 2:18¼; Azmoor, 2:20½; Dexter Prince, etc., and out of producing dams and mares with records. The sale will be held at AGRICULTURAL PARK, 10 a.m. Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1900. F. W. COVEY and ED R. SMITH, auctioneers. 12

FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED FROM THE North, a carload of fine horses; several fine matched carriage teams; fine matched gentleman's driving team; fancy single drivers and surrey horses. 320 S. MAIN ST. 15

FOR SALE—ARIZONA AND SONORA—Cattle all grades and ages. Write for particulars, SCHOLEFIELD & RICHEY, Tucson, Arizona.

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FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, ONE BAY horse, harness and wagon. Inquire at stable, Corner of TEMPLE AND OLIVE STS. 11

FOR SALE — CHEAP, GENTLE HORSE, buggy, fine large mastiff dog, saddle and fantail pigeons, at 902 E. 14TH ST. 11

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED POLAND China boars, nearly ready for service. NILES, 456 E. Washington. 10

FOR SALE — GOOD DRIVING HORSE, buggy and harness; light spring wagon, 1124 E. 24TH ST. 10

FOR SALE—A GOOD SADDLE HORSE; CAN be seen at TALLYHO STABLE, 109 N. Broadway. 10

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED LLEWELlyn puppies. Address LOCK BOX 477, Fullerton, Cal. 10

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FOR SALE—FRESH, GENTLE, RELIABLE family cow. NILE, 456 E. Washington. 10

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LOST—DEC. 8, NEAR CORNER OF ADAMS and Arlington, a fur cape; Return to corner ADAMS and ARLINGTON, or address box 672 city, and receive reward. 11

FOUND—A BUNDLE OF MEN'S MERCHANdise, between Seventh and Eighth, on Olive. Owner call 511 W. EIGHTH. 10

LOST—ON OR NEAR W. ADAMS ST., FITCH fur shoulder cape. Address 510 DOUGLAS BLDG. Reward. 11

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You are hereby notified not to trust or give credit in any way to my wife, as I will not be responsible for her actions or debts. I allow her ample funds, therefore she can pay cash for all she needs.

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The marvelous palmist and seer; ladies consult him without fear; boys and girls vocated; terms to suit all classes. 305½ S. SPRING ST. Always in. 13

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Oldest, Largest, Best. Thorough courses of study in Book-keeping, Typewriting, Telegraphy and [illegible] trained and experienced [illegible] equipped Business College [illegible] cago. This school has the [illegible] Voucher or Budget system of [illegible] is taught in no other school in [illegible] ish, and Lou V. Chapin's [illegible] each week on "Current Events" [illegible] free. Come and see us. Good [illegible] tors are now in great demand; [illegible] affords an opportunity to [illegible] take up telegraphy or any [illegible] Day School.

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226 SOUTH SPRING ST. (STOWELL [illegible]) 'PHONE GREEN 1348. [illegible] Pupils enter any day. The [illegible] most amply capitalized business [illegible] Southwest. A broad and liberal [illegible] ing school. Free to all. Not [illegible] fangled, unused novelty system [illegible] commercial field as it now [illegible] usage. The science of accounts [illegible] oral and voucher book-keeping [illegible] tice, banking and all commercial branches. Thorough department [illegible] and Spanish. Shorthand and [illegible] partments unexcelled. It does [illegible] graduates. Catalogue on application. [illegible] FELKER, President; J. W. [illegible] ident; J. W. LACKEY, Secretary.

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In the healthful Westlake district [illegible] for all colleges. Manual training [illegible] physical culture. Catalogue on [illegible] HOOPER, A.M., Head Master, [illegible] Lieut. U. S. N., Commandant [illegible] Laughlin Building.

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Western Ave., Los Angeles. [illegible] plication. Information at 207 W. [illegible] Tel., West 201. Mrs. Lou V. Chapin [illegible] GRENVILLE C. EMERY, A.M. [illegible]

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Amateurs and professionals, who [illegible] taught negative retouching of [illegible] a first-class artist, should call [illegible] RETOUCHING SCHOOL." 308 [illegible]

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BOYNTON NORMAL— prepares for county [illegible] tions; also cardboard sloyd [illegible] day sloyd class for county [illegible] Fisk Teachers' Agency, [illegible]

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"Liner" advertisements for [illegible] left at the following places [illegible] prompt attention. Rate: [illegible] word each insertion. Minimum [illegible] for any advertisement, 15 cents.

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Boyle Heights Drug Store [illegible] First street.

Chicago Pharmacy, F. J. [illegible] G., prop., Central avenue and [illegible] street.

National Pharmacy, corner [illegible] and Grand avenue.

H. W. Drunkel's Pharmacy, [illegible] macy, Twenty-fourth and [illegible] 'Phone Blue 1101.

The Times will receive at [illegible] word "liner" advertisements [illegible] phone, but will not guarantee [illegible]

Tit For Tat.

[Cleveland Leader:] A [illegible] Clevelander stepped from a [illegible] Pittsburgh the other morning [illegible] early hour and rushed into [illegible] lunch-room to get breakfast. [illegible] extremely tired from a long [illegible] consequently not in the best of [illegible]

"What do you want?" [illegible] of the waiter girls. She had [illegible] too-soon expression on her [illegible] spoke savagely.

"A little courteous treatment," [illegible] sponded the traveler.

"We don't keep it here," [illegible] girl.

"I thought so," was the [illegible] of the Clevelander. "Give [illegible] regular eggs."

"We only keep fresh eggs," [illegible] the girl.

"Everything fresh around [illegible]" queried the Clevelander.

"Yes," she hissed through [illegible]

"I thought so," the traveler [illegible] As he ate his breakfast [illegible] wondered who had the [illegible] skirmish. From the look [illegible] face she, too, was pondering [illegible] same question.

IN PARADISE.

A lifetime here of sweet [illegible]
Shared—loves, joys and [illegible]
with me,
Then in one breath her [illegible]
spirit springs
To that unknown and vast [illegible]

I knew her every thought [illegible]
knew mine,
We loved small piping [illegible]
spreading trees,
Green meadows, singing [illegible]
reddening vine—
Instead of these she knows [illegible]
teries.

Yet on those pleasant pastures [illegible]
her feet
Wander beside still waters [illegible]
my tears
I see her gathering asphodel [illegible]
know
She waits for me through [illegible]
timeless years.
CONSTANCE G. AEX[illegible]

Trouble in the Stable.

[Chicago Tribune:] "Do [illegible]" said the long-tailed horse [illegible] "you're a has-been now? [illegible] longer the style in the stable [illegible] Prince of Wales and his [illegible]

"I'll believe it when I hear [illegible] some authoritative source," [illegible] plied the docked horse, "and [illegible] idle gossip. You are merely [illegible] mon, ordinary, tall-bearer."

AUCTION.

Auction

Palo Alto Stock Farm

[illegible] sell at Public Auction, at Agricultural [illegible], WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1900, at 10 [illegible] a.m., two carloads of Standard-bred, [illegible] Game and Speedy Race and Road

HORSES

[illegible] by Advertiser, 2:15¼; Altivo, 2:18½; [illegible] 2:20½; Dexter Prince; [illegible] to; out of [illegible] dams. [illegible] grand individuals, combining Speed, Style [illegible] Action.

F. W. COVEY,
ED. R. SMITH,
Auctioneers.

Auction

[illegible] Cows, 50 Hogs, Horses.

[illegible] a.m. Thursday, Dec. 13th

[illegible] South of Hynes Station.

[illegible] terminal train to Hynes Station, [illegible] will meet intending purchasers [illegible] to sale.

[illegible] sell: 40 head cows, high grade [illegible] Durham and Holstein, all fresh or [illegible] soon. 50 hogs, all in fine condition, [illegible] ready for market. One thoroughbred [illegible] a few horses, all the milk cans, etc. [illegible] This is a first-class opportunity to [illegible] good milk cows, as they are of the very [illegible] grade and as good milkers as can be [illegible] in the county. [illegible] lunch will be served. [illegible] 3 months time on approved notes, [illegible] interest at 8 per cent. per annum, or 2 per [illegible] discount for cash. Sale will be absolute [illegible] without reserve.

RHOADES & NACHMAN, Auctioneers.
Office, 438-440 South Spring Street.
[illegible] GERMAN, Owner.

AUCTION

FURNITURE.

[illegible]SDAY, DEC. 11, AT 10 A. M.

[illegible] sell all the fine furniture of the house at 209 N. Bunker Hill Avenue. [illegible] of fine cobler and plush rockers, [illegible] velvet gondola couch, oak stands, Japanese rack, rockers and chairs, elegant oak [illegible] suites, toilet sets, bedding, table linen [illegible] table, dining chairs, gas range, cook [illegible] stove, heaters, dishes, bric-a-brac, cushions, carpets, art squares, rugs, mattings, etc. [illegible] jars home-made jellies and jams. [illegible] The above furniture is all as good as [illegible] being in use only a few months. Sale [illegible] and without reserve.

RHOADES & NACHMAN,
[illegible]-440 S. Spring St. Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

[illegible] salesroom, 438-440 South Spring Street, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, [illegible] a fine lot of Household Goods, con[illegible] of oak and ash bedroom sets, fine up[illegible] chairs, elegant oak sideboards, fine [illegible] dining chairs, extension tables, [illegible] stoves and heaters, fine bric-a-brac [illegible] china pieces, etc., etc.; also a lot of new [illegible] and hardware.

RHOADES & NACHMAN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

[illegible] wish to realize the highest price that [illegible] be obtained for your Household Goods, call [illegible] S. Spring St. I will pay you cash for [illegible] or guarantee you price by auction.

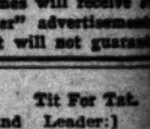
C. M. STEVENS,
Auctioneer.

SEEDS

Plants and Poultry Supplies. Catalogues Free.

Germain Seed and Plant Co.,
326-330 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
Adjoining Hotel Westminster.

Worth $1.15
[illegible] cane seat
CHAIR.
[illegible] elm, good style [illegible] finished; not [illegible] 98c
I. T. MARTIN,
[illegible] Spring St. Wheel Chairs sold or rented



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Largest and best assortment in town

Goodenow-Sheldon Co.
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AT ONE-HALF PRICE

Chapin-Tibbott Commercial Co
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Souvenirs in Shells and Novelties.
WINKLER'S CURIO, 346 SOUTH BROADWAY.

To Coddle Dirt - use soap. To clean clothes quickly - use Pearline

BEKINS VAN AND STORAGE
CUT RATE FREIGHT OFFICE.
[illegible] BROADWAY

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Auction

Palo Alto Stock Farm

HORSES

Los Angeles Business College

Auction

Brownsberger

UCTION

FURNITURE.

Tuttle Business College

SCHOOL OF RETOUCHING

OR School of Sugg Therapeutics, sc

AUCTION.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

SEEDS

Trouble in the Stable.

Tit For Tat.

Holiday Goods ONE-HALF PRICE

Tibbott Commercial Co

Christmas Novelties

Coddle Dirt use soap. clean clothes quickly-use Pearline

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UT RATE FREIGHT OFFICE.

ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills an absolute cure.

Any Style $3.50.

Every new style that's worn by women is found in "Wright's Ideal."

There is no $5.00 Shoe more becoming on the foot than these splendid Shoes for Women

$3.50

Walk-Over Shoe Store. F. F. Wright, Prop. J. F. Hughes, Mang'r. 111 S. Spring St.

San Francisco Store, Baldwin Annex.

PAY WHEN CURED!

Let any person who suffers from falling energy, pain in the back, rheumatism, physical decline, nervousness, weak kidneys or stomach or any of the evidences of a loss of strength in the blood or nerves, apply the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt for a few weeks and a perfect restoration of health and strength is assured. Sold on

90 DAYS' TRIAL

If you suffer don't delay. You will find relief at once. Thousands cured after all else failed. Book explaining methods and giving full information sent free. Consultation free.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN, 129½ W. Second St. Los Angeles.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

MALARIA, Fevers, Chills, Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia of whatever form, quickly cured by taking DUFFY'S Malt. A tablespoonful in glass of water three times a day. All druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Deep Wrinkles, Freckles, Blackheads, Pimples, Superfluous Hair, Moles, Birth marks, Smallpox Pittings, by my treatment the skin is made healthy and beautiful as in infancy. M. ELLA HARRIS, 766 S. Broadway, cor. 8th. Accommodations at my residence for the care of patients wishing to come for treatment. Call or write for particulars.

Waverley Electric Vehicles, Machinery Dust Proof. W. K. COWAN, Agent, 207-9 WEST FIFTH ST.

BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS ... MANUFACTURED BY ... CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SF NOTE THE NAME.

Drink Ramona Natural Mineral Spring Water.

Clear as a crystal. Delivered to all parts of the city. Orders promptly delivered. 5-gallon crates, 35c; syphons, $1.20 per dozen. Telephone Main 250.

F. A. HEIM BOTTLING WORKS.

Wanted—a case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. A cure may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, induce sleep prolong life. Sold at all drug stores. Ten for five cents. Be sure to get the genuine. Don't be fooled by substitutes. Ten samples and a thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for five cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce St., New York.

Pears' THE PUREST AND BEST TOILET SOAP IN ALL THE WORLD.

Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

The Times' Home Study Circle

DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.

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THIRTY SHAKESPEARE EVENINGS.

XVI.—PLAYS OF DOUBTFUL AUTHORSHIP.

IT IS now generally agreed by the best critics that certain of the plays included in the standard editions of Shakespeare are not wholly his, but are partly the work of other dramatists, some of whom can be identified. The chief plays in this class are "Titus Andronicus," the three parts of "Henry VI," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Timon of Athens," "Pericles" and "Henry VIII." To these may be added "The Two Noble Kinsmen," which is found in several of the editions.

Dowden aptly calls the first period of Shakespeare's dramatic career "In the Workshop." Genius though he was, he had to learn his art like inferior men. He appears to have begun with work of a comparatively low grade—such as might be intrusted to an apprentice in dramatic workmanship—the "fixing up" of plays not his own,

MRS. SIDDONS.

that had had their "run," but might get a new lease of life on the boards by partial reconstruction.

One of the first of these plays was probably "Titus Andronicus," which some critics omit from the list of his works. If he had anything to do with it (which is probable from the fact that it is attributed to him by writers of the time, and is included in the folio of 1623, which was compiled by two of his brother actors and personal friends,) it is quite certain that it was only in this 'prentice way.

As early as 1687 Edward Ravenscroft, in the preface of his adaptation of the play, quotes an early tradition that "Titus Andronicus" was the work of "a private author," and received from Shakespeare "only some master touches to one or two of the principal parts or characters." A few editors and critics believe that Shakespeare was the sole author. If he was, the play must be several years earlier than any other of his works, and must have been written under the influence of the "blood and thunder" school of tragedy, then happily in its last days, which Shakespeare ridiculed in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," itself one of his early plays. As Dowden puts it, "if it is of Shakesperean authorship, it may be viewed as representing the period of crude and violent youth, before he had found his true self."

Those who accept it as entirely his lay much stress on the fact that it is included in Francis Meres's list (1598) of twelve plays by Shakespeare; but as it had been revised by him it might be known in the theater as "Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus" to distinguish it from the original drama, and eight or nine years later, when the original was forgotten, the revision might come to be generally regarded as an early production of the reviser himself.

Another play which is almost unanimously believed to have been only revised or retouched by Shakespeare is his 'prentice days is "I Henry VI." Some critics think that the only part of it which can confidently be ascribed to him is the Temple garden scene (II, 4,) where Somerset and Plantagenet pluck the red and white roses. Others add the scene (V, 1, 45, fol.,) where Suffolk woos Margaret. A few believe that he wrote the whole or the greater part of the play.

The question of the authorship of "II and III Henry VI" is more complicated, and to give even an outline of the various attempts to answer it would be impossible here. Suffice it to say that these plays are evidently founded upon two earlier plays, in which Shakespeare may or may not have had a hand, and that his share in the revised versions, though apparently much greater than in "I Henry VI" is not easily determined. (For a concise summary of the discussion I may refer the reader to my

SIR CHARLES KEMBLE AS CROMWELL IN "HENRY VIII."

edition of "II Henry VI," pages 9-12, or to Dowden's "Shakespeare Primer," pages 74-78, a book which every student in these Record courses should own.)

"The Taming of the Shrew" is another and later instance of an old anonymous play, "The Taming of a Shrew," which Shakespeare revised, giving his attention mainly to the characters of Katharine and Petruchio. The old play had previously been modified by an unknown writer. As the history of this play was fully treated in last year's Shakespeare course I need not dwell upon it here.

"Timon of Athens" is Shakespeare's only in part, as the critics almost unanimously agree, though they differ in their explanations of the divided authorship. Knight, the Cambridge editors, and a few others believe that the dramatist worked over an earlier play, parts of which, for some reason or other, he retained with slight alteration. On the other hand, the majority of editors, including Gollancz and Herford, the very latest, regard it as an original work of Shakespeare's, which he laid aside or left unfinished, and which was completed by an inferior writer. There are difficulties in either theory, but the latter is by far the more probable.

There is little difficulty in separating Shakespeare's part of "Timon" from that of the other writer, and there would be less or none were it not that in some scenes we have the work of the two hands mixed, the finisher of the play having attempted to rewrite portions of it, but blending more or less of the original gold with his own baser metal. We can see that the gold is there, but cannot separate it from the alloy. F. G. Fleay has edited what he believes to be Shakespeare's "Timon" for the New Shakespeare Society, and it may be found in their "Transactions" for 1874, pages 131-194; but, as Dr. Furnivall suggests, it seems better on the whole to print the entire play, putting the non-Shakespearean parts in smaller type, so that the reader or student may judge for himself whether anything in these portions is Shakespeare's or not. I have adopted this course in my edition of the play.

"Pericles" is one of the standing enigmas of Shakespearean criticism, though recent investigation has, in my opinion, gone far toward solving it. One editor joconly compares his perplexity concerning it to that of the worthy man who said to his wife: "I hear so much about the age of pericles. My dear, what are pericles?"

That Shakespeare did not write the whole of the play is now quite unanimously conceded; that he did write a part of it is almost as generally agreed. All critics see at least two hands in its composition; some believe that they recognize three.

We may safely say that the first two acts are not Shakespeare's, and that the offensive prose scenes in Act IV and the Gower matter are the work of some inferior writer, and perhaps not the same who wrote the first two acts.

It is to be noted that the last three acts (omitting the portions just mentioned) form a complete story or drama in themselves—an artistic whole, not unworthy of Shapeskeare in his maturest period. This has been separated and edited by Mr. Fleay for the New Shakespeare Society, and is printed under the title of "The Birth and Life of Marina" in the "Transactions" for 1874, pages 211-241.

The main theories concerning the history of "Pericles" as it stands are much like those concerning "Timon." Some critics suppose that the first two acts are part of an earlier play by another author, and that Shakespeare rewrote, or rather partially rewrote, this for his own theater in London. According to this view he allowed the opening acts of the original to stand, and was content to give all his labor to the latter part of it. The prose scenes in Act IV may have been inserted subsequently to suit the popular taste or for some "stage" reason past our finding out at this late day.

Another theory, so improbable that it is hardly worth mentioning, is that the play was written by Shakespeare and some other dramatist working in partnership, or collaboration, a common practice with the playwrights of that period. The double authorship of other plays—"Timon," "Henry VIII"

GEORGE F. COOKE AS IAGO.

and "The Two Noble Kinsmen"—has sometimes been explained in the same way.

But there is no external evidence whatever that Shakespeare ever entered into any such literary partnership, and, in my opinion, the internal evidence of all these plays is decidedly against the theory. This is particularly true of "Pericles." To say nothing of reasons drawn from the dramatic structure of the play, the question is settled, to my thinking, by metrical considerations alone. Shakespeare was eminently a metrist. He was born with the metrical or rhythmical ear. His earliest work, whether we suppose it to be "Venus and Adonis" or some of the sonnets or plays like "Love's Labour's Lost," and "The Two Gentleman of Verona," shows this artistic metrical skill, which is invariably—naturally and of necessity—combined with extreme sensitiveness to metrical imperfections in others. If Shakespeare wrote "Pericles" or any other play in conjunction with another author he must, of course, have read what his partner wrote, and it is absolutely inconceivable that he could have tolerated in the joint production such wretched verse as we find in "Pericles" or "Timon." I doubt whether he would have consented to collaborate with such a man, but if he did he would have insisted upon being allowed to put his partner's harsh and halting lines into better shape. I can imagine him, after reading some of this verse—if verse it can be called—saying to the author, as he made Hotspur say of the "ballad-mongers:"

"I had rather hear a brasen canstick turn'd,
Or a dry wheel grate on the axletree:
And that would set my teeth nothing on edge,
Nothing so much as [poetry like this:]
'Tis like the forced gait of a shuffling nag."

I may add what he makes Rosalind say in criticism of Orlando's love verses:

"Celia. Didst thou hear these verses?

"Rosalind. Oh, yes, I heard them all, and more, too, for some of them had in them more feet than the verses would bear.

"Celia. That's no matter: the feet might bear the verses.

"Rosalind. Ay, but the feet were lame and could not bear themselves without the verse, and therefore stood lamely in the verse."

And Touchstone compares the jingling rhymes to "the right butter-woman's rank to market"—the mere jogtrot of verse—and again he calls it "the very false gallop of verse." These and other passages that I might quote show Shakespeare's critical way of looking at versification. The rhymes of the clowns in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" are better verse than much in "Pericles" and "Timon." The feet are at least all right in the interlude of the Athenian artisans, the burlesque features being the excess of alliteration, the absurd figures, and other rhetorical extravagances. Imperfect rhythm the poet seems to have considered too bad even for Bottom and his crew. Can we suppose that he could have endured it in a dramatic composition of which he was to be known as joint author?

Note.—This study, by Dr. W. J. Rolfe, will be concluded on Thursday.

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[OUR DAILY STORY.]

THE FRAME IN MOURNING.

BY MAURICE MONTEGUT.

SAD with a poignant sadness was that great frame of gold, draped with a large piece of crepe in the middle of a panel surrounded by groups of joyous peasants and gayly-colored landscapes. On the day of the opening of the salon's exhibition of paintings the crowd thronged before the frame in mourning from which looked a portrait of a beautiful woman with a sweet face.

The story of the portrait and its frame ran from mouth to mouth.

It was the portrait of Mme. Holling, wife of the celebrated artist. She had died several days before the opening of the salon, and it was his crushed life full of despair that the artist showed in exhibiting this memorial to his happiness and misery.

Already past middle age he had loved

HE SOBBED FOR HOURS BY THE SIDE OF HER BED.

with doting eyes that splendid creature with deep eyes and locks as resplendent as burnished gold. Five years of marriage had not diminished his autumnal passion. Holling loved his wife with his eyes, with his heart, body and soul, as artist and husband.

Then one evening a cold wind carried her away; she who had been so full of life was chilled in death. In the morning she had sung joyously. In the evening she was rigid and cold; she slept in the eternal slumber.

The despair of the painter had been terrible. He sobbed for hours by the side of her bed. All Paris was moved by the hopeless grief of one of her dearest and most illustrious children. But caring nothing for their sympathy or pity and isolated in his anguish, since the tragic moment, he had gone through his existence seeing, and hearing nothing, inconsolable and not wishing to be consoled.

Every morning as soon as the salon opened Holling appeared ghostlike in the gallery where hung the frame of gold with the drapery of crepe. With arms crossed, twenty paces before the painting, he remained for an indefinite period contemplating the smiling visage of that young beauty, which was all that remained of her. He would say to himself:

"Yes, yes, it is you, it is indeed you. There are your eyes, there is your mouth. Those are the luxuriant tresses in which I have plunged my hands. Ah, my God, Lucienne! Yes, you look at me. It is I. Oh, your hand so pale, with its almost imperceptible blue veins. It is your hand. You are beautiful here as you were in truth. You are my masterpiece of painting, as you were my masterpiece of love. Poor child, where are you?"

And each morning on coming he spoke to the immobile portrait, and sometimes it seemed to him that she answered. The few visitors there in the early hours respected his dementia. They saluted him in passing, but he answered them not, or broke into sobs.

One day upon his arrival he found a man standing directly in front of the portrait. He was wounded, and jealous as if some one had stared at his wife. He stepped up and pushed aside the man who moved a few steps without ceasing to gaze at the portrait. Then Holling regarded the intruder and saw with surprise that he too had tears in his eyes and upon his cheeks.

The painter's first impulse was to hold out his hand in appreciation of the spontaneous sympathy; but he checked himself, seized with an evil suspicion.

The man was young, handsome, and he murmured "Lucienne."

Holling with his hands on his forehead moved away, wishing to reflect. Not wishing to believe, he doubted already.

The next day at the same hour the man was there again, gazing at the frame of mourning. The painter remembered that he was already an old man when he married Lucienne, and that the young man was handsome, and he thought, alas, that everything was possible in this terrible world.

Then he realised that in losing his wife he had not yet suffered the greatest of pains and that in two days a new-born anguish had come to him. In his double distress he felt jealous of the dead.

During the entire week he visited the place and each time he saw the fancied rival. At last the painter feigning indifference, naively and clumsily observed:

"Fine painting, isn't it?"

The stranger turned slowly as if

"THE HUSBAND WHOM SHE LOVED IS I."

awakening with regrets from a dream.

"Oh, the painting! That is good, but it does not do her justice. You should have seen her in life. She was still more beautiful than that. She was pretty in every expression. No words and no colors could tell the truth."

Holling clenched his fists.

"You knew her, then? Was she a great friend of yours?" he asked in a strained voice.

"I? Oh, no. She did not know that I existed. But many times I have seen her passing by and at receptions and dances. One season I followed her to the seaside, keeping at a distance, daring nothing, hoping nothing. She loved her husband, as everybody said. Then one could see without eyes that she was chaste as Diana. But, pardon me, sir, for telling you this. This morning I am sad and would tell my griefs to the stones. For she is dead."

He sobbed. Then Holling, taking him by the shoulders, shouted:

"My child, my child. The husband whom she loved is I, I am Holling, Holling, Holling, the painter. I pardon you the grief and evil thoughts you have caused me during the past eight days. If you knew what wicked thoughts I had—my God, was, is she not pretty, my Lucienne?"

"You were her husband? It is wonderful. Once without knowing you it seemed to me that I hated you. Now I love you for you are something that belonged to her."

"Here is my card. But you know my name already; adieu."

And Holling rushed out of the salon.

"He is crazy," thought the young man. "Tomorrow I shall see you again, Lucienne."

Then he, too, left, more slowly with his head bowed down and his eyes toward the ground.

Six weeks later the salon closed. One evening the man who loved the dead woman received this letter:

"Sir: You have loved Lucienne as she deserved to be loved. You are the only person in the world who would guard her portrait as a religious souvenir.

"I had resolved to destroy her portrait and kill myself afterward. I renounce half of my plan. I will kill myself, but I will bequeath the portrait to you so that eternal incense may burn at the feet of my idol. In the last moment courage fails me. I cannot nerve myself to destroy the portrait, while her eyes look into mine. You will preserve the portrait. I am sure of it. I have judged you worthy to have it after me. Adieu,

"HOLLING."

It was true. He was unable to survive his wife. The painter shot himself in the heart.

The young man took possession of the tragic image. At first he enjoyed a foolish delirium of joy. He passed three days in an ecstacy.

Little by little he became calmer.

Finally at the end of six months when he was about to get married and needed money, he sold the portrait of Lucienne Holling for $12,000 to a Chicago millionaire.

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ROBBERS' SMALL HAULS.

Victims of the Light-fingered Gentlemen Report Their Losses to the Police—Glendale House Robbed.

Fred Salter, who rooms at No. 707½ South Broadway, has reported to the police that his room was burglarized, and that the burglars secured between $5 and $6, besides several small articles of jewelry.

G. W. Stimson, who has an office in room No. 204 of the Laughlin building, is mourning the loss of a chainless bicycle, which was stolen.

G. T. Smith of No. 133 South Prichard street is minus a case of sample shoes, which were stolen from his home recently. The case contained eighteen odd shoes, all of them being high-priced.

The Knowald residence at Glendale was robbed yesterday while its residents were at church. The booty was a gold watch, a chain, a ring and $30.

[Yonkers Statesman:] (Foote Light:) I see a fellow has written a play and called it "Vaccination"

(Sue Brette:) I'll bet it won't take.

TIME IS COMPARATIVE.

(Teacher:) Charles, what is the shortest day of the year?

(Charles, from experience:) The day your father promises to give you a licking before you go to bed.

THE WORLD ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The first United States bankrupt law was passed during the year.

M. Mimie, inventor of the famous rifle which bears his name, was born at Vincennes, France.

Not the price of powder for use in coal mines, but the price of powder for the hair worried the people of this period. In England a tax of one guinea for each person was in effect, and greatly annoying the wig nobility, gentry and yeomanry.

Savings banks first flourished—a period marked by a great advance in the organization of provident habits in general. Daniel Defoe had suggested them a hundred years before, but the time was not then ripe. Brunswick had one in 1765, and Hamburg fifteen years later. However, they began to spread throughout Europe in 1800.

The crimes of Fra Diavolo, the popular name given by his countrymen to the most notorious and dreaded of modern Italian brigands (and for whom a French opera which has acquired a world-wide celebrity was named) became invested now with a more general and political interest. His real name was Michele Pezza. At this time, from the frequency and audacity of his robberies and murders along the frontier of the Terri di Lavoro, he became known as Fra Diavolo, the popular superstition crediting him with the attributes of a monk and a demon. Pezza waged a fierce and untiring war against the French soldiers. His specialty was falling upon the French government's couriers, and at one moment he succeeded in completely interrupting all communication between Naples and Rome. At last Joseph Bonaparte put a price on Pezza's head, and he was caught and killed.

Among the births of the year of persons who won fame in life were the following:

David Meriwether, American statesman.

Abraham Messler, American clergyman and author.

John Isard Middleton, American statesman.

Abbe Jacques Paul Migne, French editor.

Henry Miller, American physician and writer.

Jacob Welsh Miller, American lawyer and statesman.

Henry Milllie Edwards, French naturalist.

Julius von Mohl, German orientalist.

Helmuth von Moltke, Prussian Field Marshal.

Adolphe Munod, French Protestant divine.

Sarah Ann Myers, American educator and authoress.

David Naar, West Indian journalist.

Ramon Maria de Narvaez, Spanish statesman.

Leo R. de Neckere, Belgian Roman Catholic bishop and educator in America.

Isaac Newton, American Commissioner of Agriculture.

William Carmichael Nicholson, American naval officer.

Justus Olshausen, German orientalist.

Johan Gerhard Orchen, German Baptist preacher.

James Harvey Otey, American Protestant Episcopal bishop and educator.

Robert Dale Owen, American author.

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THE EQUESTRIAN OF DANBURY CROSS.

Within a little attic a retiring but erratic
Old lady (sixty-and-eight, to be frank)
Made sauces out of cranberry for all the town of Danbury,
Depositing the proceeds in the bank.
Her tendency to thriftiness, her scorn of any shiftiness,
Built up a bustling business, and in course
Of time her secret yearnings were revealed, and all her earnings
She squandered in the purchase of a horse.

"I am not in a hurry for a wagonette or surrey,"
She said, "indeed, I much prefer to ride,"
And spite of all premonishment, to every one's astonishment,
The gay old creature did so—and astride!
Now this was periculous, but, what was more ridiculous,
The horse she bought had pulled a car, and so,
The lazy steed to cheer up, she'd a bell upon her stirrup,
And rang it twice to make the creature go.

I blush the truth to utter, but it seems a pound of butter
And thirty eggs she had to sell. Of course,
In scorn of ways pedestrain this tatuous equestrian
To market gayly started on the horse.
Becoming overimportunate to hasten, the unfortunate
Old lady piled her charger with a birch;
In view of all her cronies this stupidest of ponies
Fell flat before the Presbyterian Church!

It should chance that one set a red Italian sunset
Beside a Beardsley poster, and a plaid
Like any canny Highlander's beside a Fiji Islander's
Most variegated costume, and should add
A Turner composition, and with clever intuition
To cap the climax pile upon them all
The aurora borealis, then veracity, not malice,
Might claim an imitation of her fall.

At sight of her disaster, with arnica and plaster
The neighbors ran up eagerly to aid.
They cried: "Don't do that often, ma'am, or you will need a coffin, ma'am;
You've hurt your solar plexus, we're afraid.
But if your martyrdom 'll let you notice what an omelet
You've made, then pray observe it. It is great!"
She only grasped her bonnet (she had fallen flat upon it),
And answered, "Will you tell me if it's straight?"

The moral's rather curious, for often the penurious
Are apt to think old horses of account.
If you will ride then seek fine examples of the equina,
And don't look on a mole-hill as a mount!

—(Guy Wetmore Carryl, in Harper's Magazine.

Siberia's Yield in Gold and Silver.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] Three caravans laden with gold and silver have recently arrived at the St. Petersburg mint from Irkutsk, Tomsk and Uralsk, says a Russian correspondent. The first delivered nearly six tons of gold, valued at £788,062, and 13½ cwt. of silver, valued at £3858; the second, from Tomsk, gold to the value of £360,780, and silver valued at £1230. The Uralsk caravan brought gold to the value of £349,927, and silver valued at £1498. In addition to this, the mint received £13,000 worth of gold from the Czar.

[Chicago Tribune:] (Acquaintance:) I can't understand it. You are widely known and successful. Yet nothing unusual ever happens to you.

(Distinguished Actress:) I know it. That is what advertises me.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

H. G. OTIS.....President and General Manager.
HARRY CHANDLER.....Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.
MARIAN OTIS CHANDLER....Secretary. ALBERT McFARLAND....Treasurer.

PUBLISHERS OF

The Los Angeles Times

Daily, Weekly, Sunday, and Weekly Magazine. Vol. 39. No. 7. Founded Dec. 4, 1881. Twentieth Year.

NEWS SERVICE:—Full reports of the new Associated Press, covering the globe; from 18,500 to 20,000 words transmitted daily over more than 20,000 miles of leased wires.

TERMS:—Daily and Sunday, including Magazine Section, 75 cents a month, or $9.00 a year; Daily without Sunday, $7.50 a year; Sunday, $2.50; Magazine only, $2.50; Weekly, $1.50.

SWORN CIRCULATION:—Daily net average for 1895, 18,061; for 1897, 19,388; for 1899, 23,131; for 1899, 25,731; for 1900, 26,732.

TELEPHONES:—Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor, Press 1; City Editor and local news room, Press 2.

AGENTS:—Eastern Agents, Williams & Lawrence, Nos. 21-22 Tribune Building, New York; 87 Washington street, Chicago. Washington Bureau, 46 Post Building.

Offices: Times Building, First and Broadway.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as mail matter of the second class

WATERWAY RIGHTS.

The principal thing for the inquiring citizen to understand in forming an opinion regarding the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the Davis amendment of it is that there are no precedents to guide our statesmen, and that the public law of nations is silent regarding the subject. Before the building of the Suez Canal the international law predisposed the common mind of the world to think that whoever built and owned and operated that or any other interoceanic canal, the whole world would have a right to the unrestricted use of it. Under that law, which holds now as it did then, all nations enjoy "the right of free passage through territorial waters of friendly States when they form a channel of communication between two portions of the high seas." This right, however, it will be observed, applies to passage through the waters of "friendly" States. No nation is bound to give an active enemy undisturbed passage through its territory. In other words, the right is not denied to any nation to fortify a natural waterway wholly within its own territory.

When the Suez Canal came to be opened, therefore, it was taken for granted universally that everybody would have the right to use it on equal terms and for all purposes. It mattered not on whose soil it was nor whose the final ownership. Though as a fact it was a French enterprise, lying wholly within Turkish territory, and finally owned largely by the British government, it ought to be free to universal use just the same. The world was unable to see that the artificiality of the waterway should set aside the old rule of "the right of innocent passage." As a fact, there was never any serious question on this point.

But there was one other question. States having natural waterways between portions of the high seas, though they could not deny the right of "innocent passage," could fortify them as against actual enemies. Who, then, owns the Suez Canal in contemplation of this right of fortifying waterways and crippling enemies? French enterprise, Turkish territory and English capital were equally concerned. The Suez Canal had been opened and operated for nearly twenty years before the status of the canal was finally settled by the action of the six great powers. The agreement was that the Canal be neutralized, all nations having equal rights in it in peace and war. In other words, the Suez Canal stands as if it were a natural waterway within a single territory, except that no nation has rights in it adverse to another.

Regarding what ought to be the status of the future Nicaraguan Canal, there are two American theories. The theory held by the late Senator Davis and implied in his amendment to the pending treaty, is that the United States ought to stand related to the canal as any nation stands to any waterway within its territory between different portions of the high seas. It ought to own both the canal and the adjacent territory. This theory does not extend to the exclusive right to use the canal except as adversely to the armed enemies of the United States. It involves the right to fortify the canal according to the public law of nations applicable to natural intraterritorial waterways.

The other theory—that of the administration—is that the Nicaraguan status ought to be that of the Suez status. Between the two theories there are no perplexing questions of international law, unless disputants desire to create perplexity. The question is solely one of American policy. The wise decision of this is almost wholly a matter of forecast, for there are absolutely no precedents to point the way.

IRON AND STEEL.

Although the election is over, and industrial statistics are no longer of immediate value as campaign arguments, such statistics are none the less interesting and valuable from an economic point of view. The statistics of iron and steel production in the leading manufacturing nations of the world, during the past two or three decades, form an interesting chapter of industrial development and progress. And these statistics, when grouped, bring out in a striking manner the marvelous advancement which the United States has achieved in this industry under the fostering policy of tariff protection.

The iron and steel industry, it is worth noting, is a fairly reliable index of the progress and condition of general trade. When this great industry prospers, it will be found, as an almost invariable rule, that times are good and all industries are prosperous. Conversely, when the iron and steel industry languishes, general trade as a rule is listless, and we have "hard times." Whether this is a cause or an effect, is a question which need not here be discussed. It is an economic fact, and that is sufficient.

The production of pig iron in the United States increased from 3,835,191 tons in 1880 to 13,620,703 tons in 1899, in which year the United States took its place at the head of the iron and steel producing nations of the world. A condensation of the later history of the industry runs as follows: The pig-iron production of 1892 was 9,157,000 tons. In 1893, the year of the inauguration of Democracy and low tariff, it fell to 7,124,000 tons; in 1894 to 6,657,000 tons, and in 1896 was but 6,623,000 tons. The year 1897, in which protection was again adopted, showed an increase to 9,653,680 tons, and in 1899 an increase to 13,620,703 tons. Thus the fall from the last year of President Harrison to 1894, the year in which the low tariff was enacted, was 2,499,622 tons, or 27 per cent., while the increase of 1899 over 1896, the last full year under a low tariff, was 4,997,576 tons, or 57 per cent.

The price of steel rails during the period of protection is also an interesting study. From 1880 to 1893, the average annual price fell from $67.50 in 1880 to $28.12 in 1893. In 1894, the year in which the low tariff was adopted, there was a fall of $4 per ton, but the price returned to $28 in 1896—dropping to $18.75 in 1897, the year in which the protective tariff was again adopted, $17.62 in 1898, and returned in 1899 to $28.12, the figure at which it stood in 1893 and 1896.

The reputation of Great Britain as a producer of iron and steel is world-wide. But Great Britain, under her free-trade policy, increased her output only from 5,963,515 tons in 1870 to 9,305,319 tons in 1899, an increase of 56 per cent. Nations having a protective tariff did much better. France, under a protective tariff, increased her output during the same time from 1,178,114 tons to 2,567,388 tons, an increase of 117 per cent., and Russia, also a protective country, increased her output from 359,531 tons in 1870 to 2,222,469 in 1898, an increase of 520 per cent. Germany, under vigorous protection, increased her output of pig iron from 1,891,124 tons in 1870 to 8,142,017 tons in 1899, an increase of 485 per cent.; while the United States, with a thoroughly protective tariff, increased her output from 1,665,179 tons in 1870 to 13,620,703 tons, in 1899, a gain of 11,966,000 tons, or 718 per cent.

These figures speak for themselves. They demonstrate, beyond successful denial, the value of tariff protection as a factor in the development of the iron and steel industry in those countries which are wise enough to adopt it as an economic policy. The rapid growth of this industry in the United States has given employment to many thousands of laboring men, at better wages than are paid in any other nation on earth. And what protection has done for the iron and steel industry, it has done for dozens of other industries in a modified degree. The opponents of protection did well to keep silence in the late campaign. The American people know when they have a good thing, and they may be trusted to keep it.

DON'T FORGET THE BATHS.

In the midst of all the movements and agitations for the general welfare The Times exhorts the good people of Los Angeles not to forget the undertaking to establish free public baths in this city, which has been so favorably begun. This city is well supplied with hospitals, but has nothing in the nature of a public bath, although the latter is just as essential. Indeed, if "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," the bath is of more importance than the hospital, for it is one of the greatest of preventives. Disease germs and other bugs of various species are now radiated from the hang-outs and purlieus of this city, which might be drowned out in a bathhouse if we had one to which unfortunates might have recourse. Tramps and vagrants become messengers of disease because they have no chance to get clean. The victim of poverty slides further down the scale and may drift into a hospital for the mere lack of a bath. Who will employ or help a dirty, ill-smelling man? What is there for him to do but to wallow in his uncleanliness, bathe his stomach in more beer or whisky, of which there is never a lack, and drift into the hospital or jail?

By no means is the social outcast the only person for whom the proposed free public baths are intended, although the needs of this creature and the hope of raising him appeal strongly to every lover of his kind. The industrious man of small income, unable to have a bathtub in his house, will be one of the beneficiaries; the hundreds and thousands of people in Los Angeles living in lodging-houses, and without a real home of their own; the boys of the streets—all these will share the advantage of the baths. Indeed, they will be for everybody, and shut out nobody.

As has been explained in The Times, Rev. Dana W. Bartlett of the Bethlehem Institutional Church is in charge of the work of raising the fund for the baths, and has made a fine beginning. Between six and seven thousand dollars is already in sight. The Times hopes soon to chronicle the receipt of a large subscription from some well-to-do philanthropist. It is such a practical enterprise, and the need of such an institution is so urgent, that the men and women who are actually hunting for ways to do good with their surplus wealth should not overlook this invitation. Where can they hit upon a better chance to do good? Where find a surer opportunity for laying up their treasures where moth and rust do not corrupt nor thieves break through and steal?

Gifts, large or small, for this object, will be acknowledged by The Times and forwarded to Mr. Bartlett. Will some gentleman please come forward today with a check for a thousand dollars? Who will be one of a thousand to each contribute one dollar?

THE NAVY'S NEED OF MEN.

A special dispatch to The Times from Chicago, published yesterday morning, quoted Capt. F. N. Dickins, recently in command of the battleship Indiana, who is en route to China to take command of the battleship Oregon, as saying that the Indians has been put out of commission for the reason that the navy has not enough officers and men to man her. "Our navy, so far as ships, ordnance and men go," said Capt. Dickins, "is admirable. But there is a dearth of men and officers, even now. We can't, as it is, keep all our ships at sea. What will be the discrepancy when new ships building or soon to be built, are demanding men and officers along with those ships we now have? The crying need of the navy is more men and officers—very many more."

This is not a pleasant state of affairs to contemplate. That the greatest nation on earth should be obliged to put one of its best warships out of commission because of lack of men to man it, is certainly very humiliating. This condition suggests the thought that while Congress is engaged in the work of reorganizing the army—or, perhaps, after that task shall have been satisfactorily finished—it will not be a bad idea to do a little reorganizing work in the navy.

We have laid the foundation for the creation of the finest navy in the world. There is no doubt that we ought to have the best navy in the world, and the prospects are that in due course of time we shall attain to that distinction. Congress has only to continue in the work already so well begun, in order to accomplish that desirable result within the next generation. But ample provision must be made for securing men as well as ships and armament for this great navy. "The men behind the guns" constitute the chief factor of our naval strength. It will be worse than folly to expend millions of dollars in the construction and armament of great naval fighting machines unless we make liberal provision for securing the services of all the men needed to man the guns and navigate the warships.

One of the needs of the situation appears to be a revision of the rules and regulations of the navy so as to afford better opportunities of promotion to men who render faithful service and show special aptitudes such as in any other calling would secure advancement. The complaint is made, and with evident justice, that as the navy is at present constituted a common seaman has no possible chance of advancement beyond the grade of petty officer, no matter what his qualifications may be. There is, it is alleged, an aristocracy of officialism and an infinitude of red tape which render ordinary service in the navy extremely distasteful to American citizens who are imbued, as all American citizens should be, with the love of liberty, the spirit of independence, and the idea that "all men were created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights."

Discipline is, of course, a vital necessity, and no man of sense will object to the strictest discipline essential to the efficiency of the service. But if we are to secure for the naval service the best men obtainable, suitable inducements must be offered in the way of promotion and of adequate rewards for the service rendered. Attention must also be paid to the comfort of the men, from the commanding officer down to the lowest subordinate. Some of our great iron warships are veritable dungeons of torture to the men obliged to remain below, by reason of the high temperatures maintained in some portions of the ship, either by the furnace fires or by the beating of the sun upon its exterior. All this is hardly necessary in these days when artificial refrigeration has reached so high a stage of development. It is unquestionably possible and practicable, in the hottest weather, to keep all parts of a ship (even including the furnace room) at as low a temperature as the comfort of the men demands. The efficiency and morale of the service would be greatly improved by such an innovation.

In civil life the highest office within the gift of the people—that of President of the United States—may be attained by the humblest citizen. In the army a man may rise from the ranks to the chief command if he prove himself worthy. Other branches of the public service offer similar opportunities or possibilities of advancement. There is no reason why the naval service should not present like opportunities. If such were the case, a much better class of men would be attracted to the navy, and there would be no dearth of officers and men to man our great fighting machines. The question seems to be up to Congress.

A San Francisco drummer was stalled in an Arizona town by a washout for twenty-four hours and proceeded to get right down to business. He refereed a prize fight and umpired a baseball game in the forenoon, helped string up a horse thief in the afternoon, was serenaded by the brass band at his hotel at supper time, and in the evening attended a ball given by the local firemen, where he was introduced to the Mayor's daughter. He escorted her home, proposed marriage and was accepted on the spot. San Francisco is the home of more genius than most people give her credit for.

Railway passenger traffic to California this year promises to be a record-breaker. Let 'em come—come to the land of sunshine and summer, where every whiff of air is laden with the perfume of the Almighty's sweetest flowers. Sail ahead, good people; California bids you welcome to the greatest paradise on earth!

At a wedding reception in Sharon Hill, Pa., one of the musicians struck up "She Was Happy Till She Met You," and the bridegroom got so wrathy that it took four men to hold him. The musician escaped, and the bridegroom is looking for him with a large-bore shotgun.

Uncle Kruger has a date with Queen Wilhelmina for next Saturday. It is to be hoped the old gentleman will know enough to black his boots, trim up his whiskers and put a good bit of cologne on his handkerchief before he attempts to enter Her Majesty's presence.

A Peoria, Ill., man has opened a "tramp wood yard." He says he will give a hobo a meal if the man will split wood an hour. We may safely expect to hear of several cases of starvation among the knights of the road in Illinois now.

The Dewey arch is not to be perpetuated. Never mind; Cousin George's glorious victory doesn't have to be perpetuated to be remembered. It will be told in song and story long after any marble monument would have crumbled to dust.

A white man and woman under arrest at Wichita, Kan., claim they stole 7000 chickens last summer. The entire negro population was on hand at the trial to listen to the testimony as to their successful method of operation.

The Countess De Castellane is to be allowed only $20,800 a month. By strict economy she will be able to get along and keep out of the poorhouse, providing her fool husband doesn't cry for more $4 cherries.

Rudyard Kipling has sailed for South Africa. We may now expect some more "bungle tales" and possibly Ruddy may come back with a "white man's burden" to unload on a suffering community.

Massachusetts has a football player who has been hurt fifteen times inside of five years, with none of these injuries in his head. Probably his head has nothing inside it that can be injured.

Mrs. Catherine Kelly of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was married at 1 p.m. and her husband deserted her at 3 p.m., the same day. This is certainly a record-breaker, but "somebody blundered."

Chicago has offered special prizes at its baby show for twins. It is not fair to attempt to enlarge the population of the Windy City by such reckless propositions.

Indiana has a man who lives on 6 cents a day. If Count De Castellane were compelled to do thus he would soon become Boni in fact as well as in name.

A Los Angeles young man lost 125 pounds in a single night. His best girl said no when he asked her to hitch up double.

The ice habit is said to be growing in England. Boss Croker is certainly putting in his best licks while across the big pond.

WIND OF THE SOUTH.

Wind of the South, take this message,
and bear it afar on thy pinions,
Over the old red hills and the land of the long-leaved pine—
Northward hundreds of leagues to the
Snow King's wide dominions;
Bear unto her that I love, O Wind,
this message of mine.

Whisper it into her ear, when the errant birds returning,
Flutter about her feet and tales of the springtime tell;
Breathe her a word from me while the sunset's beacon is burning,
When, in the gathering dusk, she waits for the twilight bell.

Tell her of Austral isles and the palm tree's magical glory;
Tell her of roses fair and of seas where the white sails shine—
Speak in what words you will, but simple and old my story;
Bear unto her, O Wind of the South,
this message of mine.
—[William Hurd Hillyer in New Lippincott.

How French Flowers Reach London.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] On November 3 there began to run between Marseilles and Boulogne a train—the Rapide—which enables the flower grower of the French Riviera to land the product of his little patch of land in London in thirty-six hours, or just half the time occupied up to that date, says a Paris correspondent. He packs his violets, narcissus or roses in little boxes or baskets weighing three or five kilos—roughly speaking, 6 3-5 and 11 pounds—addresses them to the agent who has secured his trade. Where London is the destination, and that is the favorite market, Marseilles is the point of concentration. There the product of hundreds of holdings are collected, packed into a single truck, attached to the Rapide, and sent on their way express to Boulogne, across the channel and on to London.

Siberians Introduce the Trolley.

[Youth's Companion:] Electricity is conquering the world with greater rapidity than did its mighty predecesor in mechanical achievement, steam. The gradual opening of the Trans-Siberian Railroad has led to the introduction of electric light and electric machinery into the towns of Siberia. Recently the municipality of Vladivostok decided that electric trolleys were indispensable to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of that remote city, and it was resolved to build at once about twenty miles of electric tramways and to light the town with electricity, besides introducing other modern conveniences. Most of the machinery will be of American manufacture

THE OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" at Los Angeles Theater.

"Il Trovatore" was given at the Los Angeles Theater last evening before a large audience. It was the farewell performance of the Boston Lyric Opera Company, and the last opportunity of this season to hear the voices of Collamarini, Russo and Alessandroni. "Il Trovatore" is an old favorite here, every follower of music who has an inborn conservatism, cherishes the good music of the past. This opera, which represents a great amount of contemporary biography, expressed coincidentally, is not wanting in noble illustrations of splendid harmony. The beautiful romanzas have the power of the magician to recall the fame of many a beautiful diva of song. Nilson, and Wachtel, Perepa and Mario, have invested it with their own musical life. Though the elders last evening may have found some charm lacking, the younger generation in a later day will doubtless rehearse their impressions of an enchanted hour when Collamarini was Asucena and Russo sang the loves and sorrows of the troubadour. The drama has the local color of Biscay and Aragon of the fifteenth century. The magnificent staging presents knights in armor, ladies in antique costume and prisons dark with gloom. The music, by Verdi, words by Commorano, was first produced in Rome in 1853, and its melodic arias were soon known throughout Italy. Translated into French, "Le Trouvere" won the musical heart of France. The harmony of the opera illustrates an involved story. Mystery and superstition and the dark passions of humanity are revealed. The characters seem moved by destiny, as stars in the heavens, in paths indicated by which they must meet and separate.

Collamarini had the difficult role of Asucena, which calls for the delineation of the entire gamut of human emotion, love, hate, sorrow, revenge and remorse. Surrounded by her gypsy companions in the old hut by the Biscayan mountain, she sings in an agitated allegretto of the death of her mother, and later of the sad story of her wandering life. Collamarini delineated the tragedy with a voice of generally sustained capacity. The score of the contralto calls for many shades of emotion, and at times she exhibited her own artistic impressions in this creation—a power which lies beyond art. It goes without saying that Collamarini has been a student of histrionic technique, as was illustrated by the abundant bravura and caprice of her Carmen. The quality of her beautiful voice is one of moods and emotions. It is well trained and, in the arias and duos of her score, she won the highest favor of the audience. The long-ago admirers of Viardot Garcia might have found another genius in this young student of gypsy lore and tradition.

Miss Josephine Stanton was Leonora. This role has comparatively few inspired interpreters. Miss Stanton's voice was sometimes marred by imperfect relation with the orchestra, but she sang her score with well-sustained musical art. Her farewell with Manrico was distinguished by dramatic power, and she won the plaudits of the audience. Miss Sarah Carr sang with a generally agreeable voice the score of Ines.

The score of Manrico is a favorite one with tenors who are certain of their power in the upper register. Russo was Manrico, and sang the important numbers of his role, which are his vocal opportunity, with generally sustained effect. In the allegro "Di Quella Pira," he won a recall, and produced a marked impression. This artist when exhibiting slight stress of voice was not sustained by the orchestra.

Alessandroni, the baritone, was Di Luna. Though his voice was sometimes uneven, he expressed the impetuous temper of the count with good conventional form, and won the applause of the audience. He shared the honors with Asucena in the great duo, and in important portions of his role produced a marked impression.

The score of Ferrando was sung by Alex Joel. He gave a creditable rendering of his first allegretto ballad.

The choruses were pictorial, and expressed the spirit of the drama. The "Anvil Chorus" was given with good effect. The fine orchestral harmony of this drama, where the chords of the miserere seem to speak with some subtle spiritual quality, is always a beautiful memory of "Il Trovatore."

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Although Dr. Nansen is perfectly at ease when lecturing, he is shy and diffident in general society and talks little.

Bliss Carmen's favorite pastime is walking, and the poet every year takes long tramps through the wildest parts of America.

W. Rosecoom, the "broom-corn king," has in the past two years made $2,000,000 out of that hitherto unknown commodity.

President Loubet of France, who is interested in the collection of autographs, recently paid a large sum of money for a letter written by Balzac.

Among the prize winners at the Paris Exposition was Don Carlos II, King of Portugal, to whom was awarded a silver medal for a marine sketch in pastel.

Benjamin D. Stillman is not only the oldest practicing lawyer in New York, and the oldest living graduate of Yale, but is also, so far as is known, the oldest living college graduate in the world.

Emperor William's belief in keeping the customs of the Fatherland extends to beer drinking. He has beer every afternoon, and, though fond of Rhine wine, has little taste for other liquors.

The German Emperor has presented to the University of Oxford a handsome volume containing several plates on the mausoleum of the late Emperor Frederick. The book has been placed in the Bodleian Library.

The richest baby in the world is the Grand Duchess Olga, the eldest daughter of the Czar of Russia, who had a sum of £7,000,000 settled upon her within a week of her birth. The Czar has two other daughters, but no son.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon said in an address in Boston that of thirty-two places of amusement in New York City only five were such that Christian people might properly go to them, while sixteen were unfit for any one to patronize.

So highly do the Chinese think of Gen. Grant that on every Thanksgiving day the Chinese Minister at Washington journeys to New York and places a wreath of flowers on the tomb of Grant, and does it in the name of the Emperor of China.

The Duke and Duchess of Portland's baby boy, who has just been christened in the hall of Langwell, in Caithness, received the rather uncommon name of Morven, after a well-known hill situated in the center of the Duke's deer forest.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts always prepares his speeches most carefully, and, although he often appears to have no notes, yet what he says has generally been determined upon even to the slightest word at least a day in advance.

James Deel of Plymouth is the oldest actor in England, and probably in the world. But he is remarkable for something even more noteworthy than that. He is, perhaps, the only living Englishman who has actually seen and clearly remembers the great Napoleon.

RIPPLES OF MIRTH.

He Was Astonished.

[Puck:] (Customer:) Everybody don't eat frankfurters.

(Dealer, a recent arrival:) Nein? Himmel! vot a strange gountry!

Giving Permission.

[Puck:] (Ernest, boldly:) If I thought no one was looking I would kiss you.

(Dora, shyly:) Shall I close my eyes?

That Horrid Man.

[Life:] (The Angel:) Don't you think it's a shame for me to go to church alone every Sunday?

(The Brute:) Oh, I don't know. You might be doing something worse.

In Her Honor.

[Yonkers Statesman:] (Bacon:) You know that fellow has got a picture of a former cook hung in his library.

(Egbert:) You don't mean it?

"Yes, he calls it one of his old masters."

A Gentle Hint.

[Chicago Tribune:] (Rivers:) I wish I could remember what I tied that knot in this handkerchief for.

(Brooks:) Perhaps to conceal the initials in the corner. I lost one like it the other day.

Why He Proposed.

[Pittsburgh Chronicle:] "Mr. Homewood proposed to be last night," said Miss Northside to her dearest girl friend, Miss Manchester.

"He lost an election bet, I suppose," was the latter's comment.

Keeping Down Her Age.

[Boston Transcript:] (Jones:) By the way, Baker, which is the younger, you or your sister?

(Baker:) That's what bothers me. She was born two years before I was, and yet I am three years older.

The Wrong Fellow.

[Brooklyn Life:] (Katherine:) I detest that Mr. Tiffington.

(Margaret:) Why, Katherine?

"Oh, he's the kind of man who always calls when you are expecting somebody else who doesn't come."

The Wrong Place.

[Detroit Free Press:] (He:) And so she's married! Ah, well! I used to have a soft spot in my heart for her myself.

(She:) Indeed! Everybody else always supposed it was in your head.

Poor Economy.

[Philadelphia Press:] (He:) Well, Mrs. Smith is economical, anyway. She makes all her own dresses.

(She:) Yes, and she looks so dowdy that her husband can't get a single one of his friends to lend him any money.

A Belgian-hare Cut.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] "I want my hair according to the latest fad," he said to the barber.

"What fad do you mean, sir?" inquired the smiling professional.

"The Belgian," replied the customer.

PERSONAL.

F. Moreland and wife, New York, are tourists at the Ramona.

J. H. Barbour, a San Diego merchant, is staying at the Hotel Ramona.

John N. Walker and wife, Boise City, Idaho, are guests at the Natick.

S. W. Jackman and family, Ogden, Utah, are guests at the Ramona.

S. W. Wible, a Bakersfield oil producer, is a guest at the Nadeau.

W. E. Shepherd, a Ventura merchant, registered at the Nadeau yesterday.

Mrs. F. N. Otis and Miss Otis of New York City are guests at the Westminster.

W. F. Fitzgerald, a mining man from Butte, Mont., is registered at the Ramona.

W. D. Toby, a wealthy lumberman of Carson City, Nev., is a guest at the Van Nuys.

Mary E. Platt and Harry Platt of Kennelworth, Ill., are guests at the Nadeau.

M. F. Lawrence and J. E. Lawrence of Lincoln, Neb., registered at the Hollenbeck, yesterday.

J. C. King came from San Bernardino yesterday, and will spend several days at the Hollenbeck.

W. H. Doud, a well-known merchant of San Diego, is in the city on business. He is staying at the Van Nuys.

Charles Ferguson left yesterday for Phoenix to attend the carnival. He will remain there all the week.

Thomas Chrisman, a well-known cattleman of Ventura county, is in the city on business. He is staying at the Nadeau.

R. S. Torrington of the passenger department of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is registered at the Natick.

B. E. Salisbury and wife of Syracuse, N. Y., who will spend the winter in Southern California, are guests at the Van Nuys.

D. H. Robinson, Warsaw, Ill., has arrived at the Ramona, accompanied by his wife and daughter, intending to spend the winter here.

J. Henderson and wife, Misses F. M. and M. K. Henderson of Barrie, Mont., who are making a tour of this part of the State, are guests at the Westminster.

A party of tourists composed of M. S. Mortimon, S. E. Eggleson, J. E. Eggleson of Upper Sandusky, O., arrived at the Natick yesterday. They will remain here several weeks.

F. W. Covey is here from Palo Alto for the purpose of selling at auction a string of fast trotters and pacers which are soon to be disposed of here. He is staying at the Van Nuys.

George Craig, who left here three years ago for Seattle, where he has since been engaged in business, has returned and will make Los Angeles his home. His wife and family accompany him.

E. G. N. Tresise of Chicago, is paying his second visit to the Coast. He was here two years ago, and remained several months. He will stay several weeks this time. He is a guest at the Nadeau.

F. J. Tinthoff, Mrs. S. M. Tinthoff and Miss Tinthoff of Chicago, and Mrs. E. O. Clements of Indiana, Pa., are spending a few days at the Westminster, while they visit points of interest in this vicinity.

George H. Babbitt and wife, A. E. Hawkes and wife of Forest City, Iowa; A. N. Mason and wife, Mrs. C. Olsen and Miss Rose Olsen of Clearlake, Iowa, compose a party of tourists who have engaged apartments at the Natick House for an indefinite stay in the city.

H. H. G. Blood of Bakersfield, J. H. O'Brien of San Francisco and J. T. Burke of San Rafael, all of whom are interested in the production of oil, are guests at the Hollenbeck. They are here to look after their interests in companies which have their headquarters in this city.

[Indianapolis Journal:] "Adelaide Skiggs has more lovely china and silver than any woman I know."

"Of course; she belongs to seven euchre clubs and sometimes plays twice a day."

FREE DELIVERY A BLESSING

Rural Districts Put in Touch With World.

Postoffice Department Work for a Year.

One-sixth of People Enjoy to the Service Supplies Other Features.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith has submitted his annual report to the President. In it the financial operations of the department for the last fiscal year are shown by the following statement of revenues and expenditures:

Ordinary postal revenue, including receipts from money-order business, $1,455,145; total receipts from all sources, $102,354,579. Total expenditures for the year, $107,740,287. Excess of expenditures over receipts, $5,385,707. The deficit for the year 1899-1900 is shown to be $1,225,033 less than the deficit for the year.

The estimated postal revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, are $116,633,042, and the estimated expenditures $121,276,349, leaving a probable deficiency of $4,634,307.

Rural free delivery, the report says, has proved to be "the most beneficent and far-reaching development of postal development."

Besides swelling the postal receipts, the value of farms and property throughout the necessity for good roads and the opportunity afforded the farmer to keep abreast of the times by being in closer communication with the outside world. The isolation and monotony which has been the lot of country life is sensibly relieved through the effect of rural free delivery in placing the farm within easy range of the intellectual and commercial activity of the world. The farmer is also given cause to feel that he shares the governmental solicitude of the townsman, which should stimulate loyalty and patriotism.

"With all these results clearly indicated by the experiment so far tried," says the Postmaster-General, "rural free delivery is plainly here to stay." Of the twenty-one millions of people scattered over one million square miles of territory to be reached by doors it is the task of the postal service to arrange to carry the mails by rural free delivery. Postmaster-General Smith says that by the end of the current fiscal year one-half of them shall have been served, and the routes will be in operation. The annual cost of a complete rural free delivery is estimated at $31,224,000. On this point, the report says:

"It will hardly be disputed that the great result of carrying the mails to every home, if it can be accomplished at such comparatively low cost, is an object well worth undertaking.

"This duty is emphasized when we consider some of the social phases of the postal question. In the last annual report it was suggested that the establishment of a class of publications which, under an evasion of the purpose of the law, pay the second-class rate of postage, were really made to pay only the third-class rate, as they ought to pay, would bring in additional revenue to the government of $12,940,612.

"The cost to the government of the abuse is almost exactly equivalent to the estimated cost of broad extension of rural free delivery, and if the question between favoring a restricted number of publishers and giving twenty-one millions of people who live on the farms of the United States, there ought to be no hesitation in serving the many rather than the few. The abuse should be uprooted as a public duty; the extension of delivery service should be undertaken as a public policy, and when this is done the overthrow of the wrong in question can be established without the imposition of any additional burden, the argument becomes irresistible."

His Disheartening Outlook.

[Brooklyn Life:] (Mrs. Goslee) Why are the sixth man who has asked me for something to eat today.

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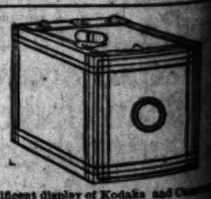
So. California Music Co., 216-218 W. Third, Bradbury Building



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Eyes tested free. Christmas Goods.

DR. C. B. ELLIOTT, The Optician. All work guaranteed. Open Saturday evenings. 219 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

YUMA.

PETROLEUM BOBS UP.

YUMA (Ariz.,) Dec. 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] The bubbling of gas in the mud flats of the Colorado bottom near Yuma appears to increase, and the water near by is covered with a film of crude petroleum. A local company is making all arrangements for boring a well for oil on the claims of the concern.

Although the track was soft in spots many of the trains made schedule time. A few days, the late abnormal rains did little damage to the roadbed of the Southern Pacific in Arizona, even in places where the embankments used to melt away like sugar. The company has put an immense amount of money into the past year in strengthening the weak spots, putting in hundreds of capacious culverts and running large drainage ditches far out into the desert.

The big irrigation pump purchased by the farmers at Chbola has arrived and is in operation within a fortnight. The farmers have not given up their idea of a gravity canal from the Colorado River, but will fill their old ditch with the aid of this pump till they are able to stand the expense of a new waterway. The old canal was incorrectly engineered and will be almost a total loss.

John W. Blaisdell of Yuma has been granted a patent for a new method of treating mill tailings to cyanide vats. The apparatus is in successful operation at the cyanide works at the Mammoth mine, north of Tucson, where one man now handles 500 tons of tailings a day with its aid.

Mr. Smith denies that he has

ARIZONA RAILROADS.

From Mining Branch to Big System.

Development of Arizona Southeastern.

Petroleum Near Yuma and in Gila Valley—Mining and Other Notes.

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) Dec. 8.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Arizona Southeastern Railway Company is now engaged on extensions that will make the line one of the most important in the Southwest. Originally the road was only a mining branch, that gave more economical transportation for the coke and ore for the Copper Queen mining company, of Bisbee. Its initial point was Fairbank, on the New Mexico and Arizona railway, that taps Sonora, and from there at that time, owned by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. The Copper Queen Mining Company is one of the names under which the millionaire Scotch copper baron, Mr. Dodge & Co. do business in America. The firm had a little disagreement with the New Mexico and Arizona management, and has since made its own connection with the Southern Pacific, by building a railroad from Fairbank to Benson, a distance of thirty-five miles.

This trouble the copper company has had little lately with the traffic department of the Southern Pacific, but bill must be an enormous one. The value of next year's production of copper at Bisbee by the company alone is estimated at seven million dollars, which would make a freight aggregating 50,000,000 pounds, with even more than that amount of coke incoming. To this is to be added the business traffic of such a town (though unincorporated) as Bisbee, and all this is less than half of the tale, for the country within a range of seventy miles southeast of Bisbee is the scene of the Phelps-Dodge Company's mercial activity of the world. The summer is also given cause to feel that it shares the governmental solicitude of the townsman, which should stimulate loyalty and patriotism.

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Naturally the copper company has been very busy lately with the traffic arrangements of the Southern Pacific. The result must be an enormous increase in the value of next year's production of copper at Bisbee by the one item alone is estimated at seven million dollars, which would mean freight aggregating 50,000,000 pounds with even more than that probably becoming. To this is added the business traffic of Naco (a town (though unincorporated) of 1,000 souls. But all this is less than one-half of the tale, for at Nacosari, seventy miles southeast of Bisbee, the Phelps-Dodge Company is working one of the greatest copper regions of the West, on the slope of a mountain of low-grade sulphurets. Already more than two million dollars have been spent at Nacosari and the industry of the works will be 1,000 tons of ore per diem. Much capital has been insured through the machinery in by wagon, and waiting for the railroad.

The Arizona and Southeastern has a branch from Naco Junction to Naco, a few miles south of Bisbee. Naco is a interesting international village. Its most important distinction is the location of twenty-three saloons on the Mexican side. It has also interesting memories of Indian and Mexican battles. Naco is the point that the Nacosari railroad crosses the border within her limits. It is not to be, as what has been announced as the extension of the Arizona Eastern railway has already been and without the flourish of trumpet. The initial point is Naco, a siding four miles from the very mouth of Guadalupe Canyon, where Mule Pass, where... From this point... miles of grade has been... graded, closely paralleling... boundary line. Twenty... the road touches the... will be laid out a... be named "Douglass," ... the head of the Phelps... the western consti... being has been in progress... the grading camps beyond... reported to be working... the northeast, instead of into... the main line is to be run... Simon valley and Ante... a connection with the... Pacific at Cooper station, a... west of Deming, or to... the latter point the Santa... would be tapped as well as... Pacific. The new road... 101 miles in length, most... gradients. From Douglass... extension will be... long, though there is... for further extension... toward into the rich mineral... of the Sierra Madre, where... have been worked by the... since the first Spanish... of Northern Mexico.

The road will probably... of it is, together with... to Naco. For Naco is not to... desolate. The Cananea... Copper Company, which... the noted Cobre Grande mines... Cananea mountains of Sonora, ... a concession for the con... of a railway from Naco to... a distance of forty miles. ... has deposited $5,000... money, in the Mexican treas... to commence construction... the coming year. On... of the Cananea Company, ... Mitchell water-jacket furnace ... been completed and a con... to be installed at once. On... property, the Democrata, ... furnace is only waiting for ... another Mitchell furnace is ... the works of the Lind... by. So the railway ... now a necessity.

YUMA.

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The irrigation pump purchased by ... at Cibola has arrived and ... in operation within a fortnight. ... have not given up their ... gravity canal from the Colo... but will fill their old ditch ... of this pump till they are ... to stand the expense of a ... way. The old canal was incor... ...ered and will be almost a ...

W. Blaisdell of Yuma has been ... a patent for a new method of ... mill tailings to cyanide vats. ... is in successful operation ... cyanide works at the Mammoth ... of Tucson, where one man ... handles 500 tons of tailings a ... day.

Smith denies that he has bonded the new gold discovery in the King of Arizona district. He states that the new property appears to be a good one, and that the ore body is immense. There appears to be a veritable mountain of ore, of variable value. The discovery shaft, thirteen feet in depth, is in solid ore on all four sides and bottom.

L. F. Bradshaw has sold several go'd claims near Tyson's Wells, in the northern part of Yuma county, to eastern capitalists.

The county authorities have buried a Spanish-American war veteran, Peter McLaughlin, without even a headboard to mark his last resting place. Now, when relatives write to ask, McLaughlin's grave cannot be found.

Late marriages have included Samuel T. Paine and May Belle Warner, and Dr. George F. Mahn and Irene Neill. All are from Los Angeles.

SOLOMONVILLE.

MINING OPERATIONS.

SOLOMONVILLE (Ariz.,) Dec 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] Since the return of Superintendent Colquohoun from Scotland, the work of improvement has been pushed at Clifton. The copper product for October was 800 tons, the largest in the history of the Arizona Copper Company's works, but this is to be increased materially in the future. As a by-product the company is having a considerable income through the sale of sulphuric acid and bluestone. The slag of the Arizona Copper Company's works does not go to the dump in great pots, after the usual fashion, but is run out upon perforated steel plates, whence it drops into a stream of water, which runs it off to the creek channel, cooled into bullet sizes. These tailings are to be used hereafter for ballast on the Arizona and New Mexico Railway, a purpose for which the granulated slag is eminently well suited. Large bins are being built to facilitate the loading of the slag upon the ballast cars.

The Meddler Mining Company is erecting on its property three miles below Clifton a smelter with a daily capacity of fifty tons and a 100-ton concentrator. It is proposed to do some custom work with the smelter, a suggestion that is received with pleasure by many copper-mine owners who are now unable to realize profit save by shipping the richest ores.

The Evans Point Mining Company, which has thirty claims on the San Francisco River, has found it has been making a huge mistake in working its mines for gold. There has been a complete change of policy and necessary plant for reducing copper ores has already been ordered.

About one thousand feet of development work is being done monthly on the Shannon mine at Metcalf, above Clifton. The work in progress is confined wholly to development. Great ore bodies are being struck constantly, but no stopes have been dug. The mine is a veritable mountain of low-grade sulphuretic copper ore.

It is reported that Senator Hanna has become interested in the coal fields of western Graham county.

OIL IN GILA VALLEY.

Oil has been found in the Gila Valley. Eight miles south of Safford, O. C. Scarborough, sinking for artesian water, struck true petroleum at the depth of 490 feet, in sand. Ten feet farther the drill struck into a strong flow of water. Scarborough is still sinking, in the hope of finding more oil. The find is a logical one. The whole country is carboniferous. Thirty miles to the westward are coal fields and the indications for coal twenty miles eastward are so favorable that the Southern Pacific Company had a drilling crew working for a year with diamond drills, boring for coal. Few details are at hand from the oil strike, but there is no doubt of its authenticity.

The newly-developed water supply from artesian wells in the vicinity of Safford now exceeds 1000 miner's inches. Many of the wells are allowed to run without check, flooding the roads and making new brooks that run as far as five miles before disappearing in the sands.

Mount Graham already has as heavy a snowfall as was known during all of last winter. The late storm washed out the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Road so badly that train service had to be suspended for several days. A number of insecure culverts were taken out by the floods. The heaviest rainfall reported was at Craig's ranch in the Pinals, where the gauge registered 7.86 inches for the entire storm.

There are no Apaches off the San Carlos reservation. A few were absent from the Mescalero reserve in New Mexico, but the time of outbreaks from the White Mountain reserve is gone. The post at San Carlos has a garrison of only ten men and a sergeant. No more are needed. The Indians are peaceful and reasonably well contented.

ARTIST M'AULIFFE KILLED.

Well-known Portrayer of Equine Thoroughbreds Falls from His Window in New York City.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—John McAuliffe, a well-known artist, aged 70 years, was accidentally killed today by falling from a window of his residence.

McAuliffe was especially well known in connection with his pictures of horses. He was originally a house painter, but as he had a natural gift for drawing and painting horses, he soon took to that as a business. He was quick to see the possibilities of the American trotting horse, and took up work in that line almost exclusively, although there are extant a number of paintings by him of thoroughbreds and road horses. He was known to nearly every horseman of prominence.

He had been working on orders within the last week, and leaves several incomplete pictures of valuable horses. McAuliffe was born in Ireland, coming to New York in 1847.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The regular monthly meeting of the University Ethical Club which was to have been held on December 12 at the residence of Mrs. M. Bereten Williamson, No. 1000 West Jefferson street, has been postponed until January 14 on account of the serious illness of her daughter, Miss Ethel Williamson.

The University of Southern California Glee Club expects to make a tour of the Kite-Shaped track.

It is expected that the star football game of the season will be played on Christmas day between the local High School pigskin rushers and the Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy.

LONDON WOOL MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—There was a fair business done in wool during the week at advancing rates for merinos. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools, estimated at 2500 bales, were sold privately since the close of the last series of auction sales, the bulk going to America. There is an all-round firmness to the trade, and the outlook is considered good. The arrivals to date for the next series of wool auction sales number 123,614 bales, of which 10,000 were forwarded direct.

Malt-Nutrine
is the easiest tonic in the world to take, and the most beneficial and lasting in its results. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n prepares it, hence its merit. Sold by all druggists.

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A Man's A Baby
Only older, bigger, wiser. Presents reach the hearts of babies of all ages.
Ties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Cuff Links, Scarf Pins, Canes, Umbrellas, Shirts, Gloves, Etc.
We have the handsomest Christmas Stock we have ever shown. We can give you a good present from 50c up.
F. B. SILVERWOOD.
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Holiday Gifts.
Parker's Book Store.
246 S. Broadway, Near Public Library.
Largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

Opera Glasses
For Christmas should be bought at once. These imported pearl ones can't last long. Make your selection and have it laid aside.
$4 to $10 a pr.
And the assortment includes the prettiest and newest designs.
J. P. DELANY, EXPERT OPTICIAN, 209 South Spring Street.

Use "Premier" in the family.
Premier is strictly a wine for the family if there ever was one. What wine you drink let it be the best—and always serve the best to your guests. You can order "Premier" in large or small quantities.
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241 S. SPRING ST.
Telephone M. 1251.

One of Our Favorite Women's Shoes.
Elegantly built of tan willow calf, the very best grade. It comes with handsome extension soles, inlaid with the new disks—longer wearing, more comfortable. Unquestionably "the" golf boot..... $6
C. M. STAUB SHOE CO.
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CAPITOL FLOUR
Is indispensable to the housekeeper who is particular to have her family eat pure food.
Capitol Flour
Makes the most palatable as well as the healthiest bread.
Every sack guaranteed.

H. JEVNE
Another Suitable Gift.
We've suggested Crystallized Fruit for sending east. Here's another suggestion—a box of fine Evaporated California Fruit. Yes, they have evaporated fruit in the East, but it isn't California Evaporated Fruit—and there's no comparison. We have it beautifully packed in boxes all ready for shipment—and we'll attend to the shipping for you too. There are prunes, peaches, apricots, nectarines, plums, cherries, raisins, figs. Don't you think a box of these would please your friend?
Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.
208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.

A carload of Glenwood Ranges just received. Newest patterns, very latest improvements. Unqualifiedly superior to any other range made.
JAS. W. HELLMAN, Sole Agent, 157-161 N. Spring St.

They Are Out
What? Why all the latest styles in Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes, Hosiery, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, etc., etc. Where? Why at DESMOND'S. You know the place, S.W. cor. Spring and Third Streets. It's the Biggest Exhibit of the kind to be found in Los Angeles.
SEE HIS FIFTEEN SHOW WINDOWS.
DESMOND'S
S.W. Cor. Third and Spring.

LEXIBLE RUBBER PLATES

Have many advantages over the old, thick, clumsy kind. ordinary rubber plates, and even over gold plates, being much lighter and thinner. These plates are flexible, only a trifle thicker than heavy writing paper, fit closer and adhere better to the roof of the mouth. Purchasers of faulty and small-sized plates can get order them. They will last longer, are stronger than any others and will pay them, as they will give first, using Flexibles. Be Schiffman's own process and made ONLY by us. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case of plate worn.
Persons having trouble with their plates or in having them fitted are invited to call and consult us.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 14, 1900.
To Dr. Schiffman—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that you extracted four... teeth for me without the slightest pain... that the gums healed quickly, that the set of flexible teeth you fitted me with gave perfect satisfaction from the first, and after twenty-two months' wear are amazingly just as good as new. Yours truly,
J. W. GARKINE, 1015 Temple St.

Dr. Schiffman extracted five teeth for me without pain, and made me an under set upper and which gave a perfect success. It gives me much pleasure to testify to the perfect success of his painless and harmless method of extracting and his success as a fitter of plates. Yours respectfully,
E. W. EDSON, Manman, Cal.

I take pleasure in saying that I have had twenty teeth extracted by Dr. Schiffman without pain, and a full plate made, which is perfectly satisfactory.
W. S. LAYNE, West Bettney, Cal.

Dr. Schiffman extracted twenty-two teeth for me without pain, and has made me both upper and lower plates which have proved perfectly satisfactory in every way.
MRS. E. E. WAITE, Compton.

Fair dealing from when best plates are ordered.
No Boys or Students To experiments on you. Largest office and dental practice on the Coast. Lady attendants. Consultation and examination free. Open evenings till 8, and Sunday forenoons.
It is well worth your time to see our display of up-to-date Dental Work on exhibition in show case at foot of stairs at our entrance.
SCHIFFMAN DENTAL CO., 107 North Spring.

Automobiles.
Carload arrived and ready for delivery, and expert Operator here from factory.
HAWLEY, KING & CO.,
Fifth and Broadway.

Real Cheapness...
Of nothing else is it more surely true that the best is the cheapest than of dental work. It costs more than money to experiment. There is time, trouble and much discomfort to pay if you get anything short of the best work. I guarantee the best work always—and the records of my years of practice ought to give you confidence.
Dr. McSpinks THE DENTIST
Corner Fifth and Hill Streets. Los Angeles, Cal.

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Our Motto: "Full weight, highest quality, lowest prices."
50-lb sack Stockton flour..... $1.10
50-lb sack Gold Bar or Ralphs' Best..... 1.25
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50 lbs Silver Star or Aurora..... 85c
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Grape Fruit. Oftener used the more appreciated. Our Seedless "HIGHLAND BRAND" is the finest grown. Sold at higher rates in direct competition with Florida in Eastern market last season. A single trial will tell you why. We are sole agents.
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McCall's Patterns and Fashion Sheets.
Coulter Dry Goods Co.
35c Dress Goods.
One of the Coulter special Monday morning offerings that are making the store famous. Values you will not duplicate any place else we are sure. Not a piece in the lot which you would not take at 50c the yard with confidence if we chose to ask it.
Wool Henriettas in beautiful shades of red, navy, gray, tan, brown and violet.
Wool Cheviots, 38 inches broad, two-tone effects in red and black, blue and black, blue and gray, green and brown.
Fancy Novelty Plaids, 38 inches broad, cloth styles or pretty silk mixture effects.
Worsted Suitings, 38 inches broad, black and white hair line stripes, or black with just a tiny thread of white showing here and there.
Beautiful Christmas Pillows.

A really wonderful lot of pillows at $2.25 and $2.50 each; 22 inches square in size; filled with floss or down; covered with beautiful China silks; made with double ruffle. You will see them in the window this morning.
100 pillows, covered with beautiful surah silks, with ruffle of handsome border effect to match. Also covers of liberty satin with double ruffle, and tapestry covers with silk ruffle of contrasting color to harmonize. These are from $3.50 to $5.00.
A Curtain Special.
Tambour Swiss by the yard; 7 different styles in fine, sheer qualities, direct from the famous factories at St. Gaul, Switzerland; all styles, including beautiful ruffle effects; each make pretty pairs as well as curtains; the regular prices would be 35c, 40c and 45c the yard; this morning at 25c.
Suits $9.50 and $14.75.
This gives you the choice of any Suit in the house. The entire stock has been divided into two lots. Because prices seem so absurdly low do not get the impression that qualities, styles and fabrics are not all they should be. We have simply made these two prices to rush the suits out of the store. Those of you who take advantage of the offering will be fortunate indeed.
Dress Skirts Reduced.
$7.00 plaid cheviots, $5.00.
$12.50 covert cloths, $9.50.
$12.50 oxford grays, $9.50.
$12.50 cheviots, $9.50.
$18.00 broadcloths, $15.00.
$20.00 pebble cheviots, $15.00.
Women's Capes Reduced.
$7.50 tan kersey, $5.00.
$12.50 tan kersey, $8.50.
$10.00 black capes, $7.50.
$17.50 kersey capes, $13.50.
$25.00 opera capes, $20.00.
$12.50 cloth capes, $10.00.
COULTER DRY GOODS CO.,
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To Save Means Success. And success means happiness. Both are within the reach of all by means of a bank account with the UNION BANK OF SAVINGS, 223 S. Spring.
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ALTHOUSE FRUIT CO.
There Are Good Things
Here when you can get them nowhere else in the city—and even when you do find them elsewhere they're always inferior to ours. We have the best fruits because we always have men out in the country hunting them up for us and we buy such quantities that there's always a low price for you. Especially fine are these guavas—ripe winter nellis pears—strawberries and blackberries.
213-218 W. Second St. Telephone M. 398.

SUPERIOR Steel Ranges, GASOLINE and OIL Stoves
Cass & Smurr Stove Co.
214-216 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

For beautiful and useful gifts our full page advertisement in yesterday's paper, will give you no end of valuable hints.
Beautiful Chairs for the Parlor.
Some of them designed in the most modern styles, and some representing the styles of our colonial days. Even as low as $7.50 there's a handsome chair in mahoganized birch, with upholstered back and spring seat.
LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.
223-227-229 S. BROADWAY.

A crowded grand stand and bleachers that groaned with the weight of their human burden greeted the ball tossers at Washington Gardens yesterday afternoon, in the opening game of the new Southern California Baseball League. It was a game of ball that delighted the hearts of the lovers of the national sport, and was as fine an exhibition of baseball as has been seen here since the days when the country was baseball crazy.

The local season was opened by the Maier & Zobeleins and the Al Levys of this city, and the battle for supremacy was both close and exciting from the start until the last half of the ninth inning, when the latter team saved the day in face of almost certain defeat. Luck, however, was with the Al Levys and they won out with a score of 2 to 1.

The game was called shortly after 2:30 o'clock, and for four innings not a tally was scored. In the fifth the Maier & Zobeleins made one run, and both secured one in the sixth inning. Not another man passed home plate until the last half of the ninth inning, when the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of the Maier & Zobeleins. At this stage of the game the Levys played to luck.

The inning opened with Dungan at the bat. He was hit with a pitched ball, took second. Chance then went to bat, and made no effort to get out of the way of a wild ball, and was given his base. Chance then tried for second and forced Dungan to third, where he landed safely enough, but Chance was caught near second. McGilvray then went to bat and hit to third, and Moore fielded to Whaling, who had left the base, and failed to stop the ball. Accepting the opening, Dungan made for home, and McGilvray all but landed on second when Adams threw to cut him out. The ball went out to center field, leaving an opening for McGilvray, which he accepted, making two bags and adding another tally.

Several pretty plays were made during the game, and several had errors, the latter being due largely to the poor condition of the ground in the field. There was only one accident during the game. In catching a ball Chance split his finger, and was relieved from behind the bat, Dungan taking his place. The score follows:

LEVYS.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Harvey, lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	2
Hart, 1b.	4	0	1	0	10	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1	4	0
Dungan, cf., c.	3	1	1	0	2	0	0
Chance, c., rf.	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
McGilvray, ss.	4	1	1	0	1	3	1
Little, 2b.	3	0	2	1	2	1	1
Lepper, rf., cf.	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Iberg, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	31	3	7	2	27	8	6

MAIER & ZOBELEINS.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bresino, ss.	5	0	1	0	3	0	1
Courtney, 2b.	5	0	0	0	1	2	0
Moore, 3b.	5	0	1	0	1	6	0
Held, lf.	5	0	2	0	1	0	0
Lelande, rf.	4	1	1	0	2	0	0
Whaling, 1b.	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Adams, c.	3	0	1	0	5	3	0
Patterson, cf.	4	1	2	0	1	1	0
Salisbury, p.	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	38	2	8	0	*25	17	1

*Winning run made with one man out.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Levys	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3
Hits	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	—7
Maier & Zobeleins	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2
Hits	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	—8

SUMMARY.

Earned Run—Levys, 1.
Two-base hits—Moore, Steinfeldt, Dungan.
Sacrifice hits—Salisbury, 2; Bresino.
Hit by pitched ball—Salisbury, Dungan, Chance.
Struck out—By Iberg, 7; by Salisbury, 3.
Bases on balls—By Iberg, 2; By Salisbury, 1.
Passed ball—Adams, 1.
Double plays—Hart, unassisted; McGilvray to Hart.
Time of game, 2h. 10m.
Umpire—Hubos.

AT SAN DIEGO.

At San Diego yesterday the first game in that city of the new Southern California Baseball League was played between the San Diego nine and that of San Bernardino. The former won by a score of 10 to 4. The feature of the game was the pitching of "Mute" Taylor of the San Diego team. Taylor played with New York last year.

The score follows:

SAN BERNARDINO.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
McCarthy, p., ss.	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Francks, 2b.	4	0	2	0	2	2	0
Hutchinson, 1b.	3	2	2	0	5	0	0
Krug, p., ss.	4	1	1	0	0	1	2
Kelly, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1	2	2
Mangerina, c.	4	0	0	0	7	3	0
Brockoff, cf.	3	0	0	1	3	0	0
Moore, lf.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Brown, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	4	6	1	24	8	5

SAN DIEGO.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Devereaux, ss.	1	0	0	1	2	4	0
Bowman, lf.	5	1	2	2	0	0	0
Klauber, 2b.	5	2	2	3	0	1	1
Denlin, 1b.	4	2	2	0	10	1	1
Drennan, cf.	4	2	2	2	2	0	0
Works, c.	4	3	1	2	11	0	0
Treanor, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Van Horn, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taylor, p.	4	0	2	1	1	5	0
Total	31	10	11	11	27	11	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
San Bernardino	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 4
San Diego	4	0	0	1	3	0	2	0		—10

THE TURF.

WORKING FOR A MATINEE.

An effort is being made by the programme committee of the Los Angeles Driving Club for holding a race meet matinée at Agricultural Park Christmas day. The success of the last meet has greatly encouraged the members of the club, and incidentally given rise to some unanswered questions as to the possible speed of some of the favorites. There is a healthy rivalry between the members which speaks well for the life and success of the organization.

SOME NOTED SIRES.

The list of new standard performers at the trot and pace published at the close of every racing season, of course, establishes in a way the relative merits of different stallions as sires of speed, on the basis of 2:30 as a standard for trotters, and 2:25 for the pacers, but it leaves unshown other important features which have much to do with the fixing of real merits of stallions. The real test of a sire is to be had only by comparing him with other horses as a producer of speed that wins races. With this fact in mind a list has been made of all stallions that had ten or more representatives on the turf in 1900 that made standard records for the first time or reduced old records, and the average speed rate of their progeny figured out. The result is given in the following table:

Sire.	Starters.	Speed rate.
McKinney	13	2:15½
Direct	10	2:16¼
Baron Wilkes	11	2:17½
Wilton	15	2:19
Alcantara	17	2:19
Norval	15	2:20¾
Pilot Medium	13	2:21
Sphinx	16	2:21
Axtell	10	2:21¼
Allerton	26	2:21¼
Guy Wilkes	12	2:21¾
Electric	10	2:22¾
Elyria	13	2:23¼

AMERICAN TURF QUEEN.

The black mare, Imp, has intrenched herself still stronger in the hearts of the racing public the present season, although the number of times she has been first past the post has not been many. She has only won four times this year, but her races have been so remarkable that the consensus of opinion among horsemen is that the Wagner mare never had an equal on the turf.

There have been queens of the turf in the past. Firenzi, Miss Woodward, and others, have stirred the hearts of race-goers and left records of glory behind them, says a writer of the Chicago News, but it is not too much to say that Imp's showing outshines them all. Never has there been a mare in the history of the American turf of whom so much was asked, year in and year out, and who has so many splendid performances to her credit, as the true-running daughter of Wagner-Fondling. Her great flight of speed, her endurance, and especially her willingness to race and always do the best she can, no matter how she is handicapped, have made her an idol among all lovers of the thoroughbred. With from 115 to 120 pounds to carry Imp may be called well-nigh invincible at any distance.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY SHOOT.

The Los Angeles Sharpshooters' range on the East Side was yesterday the scene of several close matches between the crack marksmen of that organization. There were four class shoots and in all the winning scores were of a very high average.

For the championship class three responded, and the following scores were made: Belknap, 209; Leighton, 189; Illich, 179.

The scores made in the expert class were: Wescott, 193; Harper, 217; Sinnell, 171.

Four turned out to compete for honors in the sharpshooters' class, which was won by Rissell, who made a score of 197. Other scores were: Welcome, 193; Leighton, 195; Brockway, 158.

In the shoot at the military target placed at a distance of 500 yards there were four contestants. Wilson made the best score, having a total of 46 to his credit. Brockway made 41, and Harper and Sinnell each 43.

WITH THE BOXERS.

RING REFORM NEEDED.

The management of the Los Angeles Athletic Club announces that it is arranging another fistic battle, to come off before the end of the present month. Who the principals are, the management is keeping a secret until it is definitely known that the match is a go. Since the fizzle of last Friday evening, the air around the haunts of local sports has fairly glowed with unfavorable criticisms, and they have spoken some truths. It is openly asserted that the so-called clubs of Los Angeles street are giving better value for the money than the leading sporting organization. If this is the state of affairs, reform is in order, and should come quickly, or the game in this city will soon be dead.

Bob Thompson, one of the best of the local "scrappers," has found more trouble. He has secured a match with Billy Woods, another colored fighter with a good local reputation. The go will be pulled off before the Manhattan Club next Friday night, if the present schedule is carried out.

PRIZE-FIGHT CARNIVAL.

Preparations for a prize-fight carnival, to be held in Cincinnati in February are under way. The preliminary steps have been taken, and James J. Corbett is said to be at the head of the movement. Acting for the promoters of the game, he has signed Tommy Ryan of Syracuse to box Jack Root of Chicago twenty rounds. Under the terms the men will weigh in at 158. Corbett, who has been appointed to manage the carnival, will endeavor to arrange a contest between Ben Jordan, featherweight champion of England, and Terry McGovern. Jordan and McGovern will be offered a purse or a percentage of the gross receipts. Corbett will also try to arrange a bout with Jeffries, to take place at the carnival. He says he will allow Jeffries to dictate the terms of the battle. Failing to arrange this bout, Corbett will offer a purse for a twenty-round bout between the winner of the Maher-Ruhlin bout and Jeffries.

RING NOTES.

It is evident from the way Tom Sharkey is getting down to business that he is going to take no chances in his fight with Jeffries. From all accounts he has decided to spend the winter in getting into shape, and the report is no doubt true, for it is quite time Sharkey had arrived at an age of wisdom. The sailor says he will pass the cold-weather period at Hot Springs, punching the bag, riding horses and going through other forms of exercise that will contribute to his general health. Then he intends to go to Lakewood in the early spring and get some benefit from the breezes that did so much for Jim Corbett before the latter's battle with Jeffries. As a finisher he will wind up with a line of work in his old quarters at New Dorp, Staten Island.

"Benny" Yanger has retired from the ring for a short time. The reason given is that he has a bad shoulder.

Charley White of New York has been named as referee of the return fight January 4, between Kid Parker of Denver and Joe Gans, the Baltimore colored lightweight. The contest will be decided in Denver. Parker is claiming that he was knocked out by Gans in their first meeting because Referee Siler counted too fast.

According to the latest reports from England Kid McCoy has become disgusted with his treatment in that country and will soon leave there for South Africa, the scene of some of his earlier triumphs in the ring. The Kid did not make much of a hit with the English followers of the game.

Tommy Ryan has signed articles to meet Jack Root for the middleweight championship. Root at once accepted. The battle will probably take place in Saengerfest Hall at Cincinnati.

GOLF CLUB.

TEAM COMPETITION.

Matters are beginning to assume a more lively complexion in the Country Club team competition. It is, in sooth, none too soon; for, even recognizing that the time has been extended to January 22, should the rains come there will be an enforced stay of proceedings that may knock all calculations into a Tom Morris Tam O'Shanter.

Twenty-four of the 156 matches have now been brought to a finish, with the result that the Winsor Walton star is so far in the ascendant. With five of his twenty-four matches played, this fine young golfer has fourteen points to his credit, or within one of the highest possible, Cook, Stephens (2) and Stevenson having yielded the limit, while Jevne alone manfully refused to pungle more than two.

Chapman is manifesting unusual steadiness, if not unexpected strength. His four splendid games give him a net 8 points, Stephens losing the limit to him once and Stevenson twice, Wilshire alone pulling a point out of the fire.

Lines is making a stiff fight, having four games, with 7 points, to his credit, and not a blot on his scutcheon as yet. Even dear old Uncle Ed came in yesterday with a load on—not a liquid one, of course—but a blear-eyed load of two points to the bad, and all because of this quiet young man.

"Not a sound was heard,
Not a funeral note."

Nevertheless, the whole community wonders and even mourns when Uncle Ed is taken out and ruthlessly slaughtered by any man, quiet or unquiet.

The beautiful uncertainty of golf was eloquently shown yesterday when Sartori captured a point from Cook in the morning, and lost two to the self-same individual in the afternoon. Jevne, too, more than avenged his recent loss to Stevenson by extracting the limit by admirably consistent play from first to last. Jevne is strengthening rapidly, and while he has played five games and is three points to the bad, it does not by any means follow that he is out of the running. There is lots of time yet for other fellows to lose points.

Silent has played only two games, and with these is four points to the good. Wilshire has one game and one point to his credit, while Wilson has one game and one point against him.

The Times hazarded a prediction as to the ultimate outcome of this competition. It sees no reason as yet to change that forecast. Walton, Wilshire, Tufts, Silent, Cook and Chapman may be confidently looked to—if not in the precise order mentioned, assuredly not very far out of it.

NOTES OF THE LINKS.

On the links of the Country Club Saturday the ladies of that organization enjoyed a very successful handicap tournament which brought out a field a good players. Mrs. Bowers carried off the honors in both the gross and and handicap, by winning first events. Mrs. Seymour also played good golf and captured second prize for the second best score. Miss Georgia Knight won third.

The London Field in a recent issue, comments good-naturedly but rather fearsomely on the changes which may occur in golf, now that America has taken it up with such vigor. It traces the spread of the game in the north and south of Great Britain, and dilates on the present supremacy of the southerner, adding: "Some day, it is very probable, American influence will dominate both. The passion for improving whatever he touches is strong with the Englishman. With the American it is perhaps stronger."

CYCLING.

VELODROME SCRAP.

Cold weather, a public prize fight and races that were not altogether satisfactory were the principal features of the regular Sunday-night bicycle contests at the Velodrome last night. A crowd of over two thousand people shivered in the place for two hours, but they saw several exciting races and in addition saw the prize fight and risked taking pneumonia all for the price of one admission. Under the circumstances the audience was fairly well pleased with the variegated programme.

The slugging match was about the only exciting thing that happened during the evening. Jim Tremble, the local middle-weight, was one of the scrappers, and at the end of five seconds after the fight began, he had a bloody lip and was being towed off to the Police Station in charge of an officer. The slugger who "put it onto him" was "Billy" Ruess, who is on the programme as "clerk of the course." Tremble was one of a hundred or more men standing on the inside of the railing around the center of the track. Ruess was showing his authority by circulating in the crowd on the track around the finish line and ordering the men to stand back and get out of the inclosure into the bleachers. While carrying out his idea he came up to a husky-looking fellow standing by the railing. Ruess didn't know the fellow, and didn't even ask for an introduction.

"Get a move on, lively now," said Ruess to the fellow, or words to that effect. The fellow not only failed to do that, but called Ruess a name that's never spoken in Christian Endeavor conventions. Ruess drew back his arm and struck him in the mouth, and the two men immediately grabbed each other and the fight was on.

The other fellow happened to be Jim Tremble, the prize-fighter, and when the crowd recognized him in a bare-knuckle scrap two hundred men and boys tobogganed themselves down the track and surrounded the fighters. Among them were two policemen, and in a few seconds twenty hands had pulled the men apart, and Tremble was marched off to the City Prison, principally because he was a known fighter. Ruess was not hurt in the mix-up, and was not arrested.

The races themselves were far from satisfactory, for various riders put up some tricky work. Many of them loafed along in their races and two were disqualified for foul riding.

In the mile professional handicap Clem Turville rode second in the final, but was set aside for cutting into the pole place. In the final heat of the amateur handicap Isadore Cohn, the winner, was also thrown out for forcing another rider up the bank on the back stretch.

The first race was the mile professional handicap, with eight entries, J. W. Austin, with the top handicap of 125 yards, finally scratching out. Jack Burris cut out the pace and led to the sixth lap, where Hardy Downing, scratch man, caught his field. They raced bunched to the finish, Ray Hodgert winning, A. B. Stone second and Downing third; time 2:09. In the second heat W. F. King, with a handicap of 110 yards, led for six laps, the winner showing up in John Ruel, Gus Lawson second, Turville third; time 2:05.

A mile match race between Lake and Hoffman was the next event, which was paced by J. A. Speed of Salt Lake. Lake won by a wheel in 2:06, the quarter mile being made in 0:35¼, and the half in 1:06. Lake also won the second heat and race in 2:05.

The final of the professional handicap showed some good riding. Ruel set out to make the pace and led for six laps and then eased up just about the time Turville rushed down the bank and cut into the position next the pole. The race for the next two laps was a hot one and by a spurt Lawson won by a small margin, Turville second, Hodgert third, Downing fourth, Ruel fifth. The time was 2:07. Turville was disqualified for cutting into the position.

In the mile amateur handicap E. R. Pierce won the first heat, Guy West second, A. J. Delaney third; time 2:09 1-5. The second heat was won by Isadore Cohn, F. Florentine second, A. C. Muff third; time 2:09. The final was won by Cohn, but he was disqualified for crowding, and Muff placed first, West second, Delaney third; time 2:12¾.

The sport closed with a three-mile motor match race between Stone and Judge, and Lawson and Turville. While exciting, it turned out a fluke, for just before the second mile was finished, Turville's saddle fell off and his team withdrew, the other team going the distance. The time by miles was 1:31, 3:09 and 4:42.

After Tremble's arrest he was taken to the Police Station and released on the assurance of John Brink that the fighter would show up in court when wanted.

AFTER SLOAN'S SCALP.

MAY BE RULED OFF.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It is not unlikely Tod Sloan may be barred at Oakland as well as in England. President Tom Williams cabled to England yesterday for the official ruling of the English Jockey Club, and if it agrees with the information cabled to the newspapers of this country, the California Jockey Club will recognize the decision. It has been the policy of the California Jockey Club to pay attention to other reputable racing associations throughout the racing world. Cognizance was taken in the case of the mare Tranee, ruled off in Australia.

There is no doubt Sloan is one of the best jockeys in the country, but he has antagonized many of his best friends by his offensive manners. On this account his popularity is at a discount on both sides of the Atlantic. If the other racing associations follow in the lead of the California Jockey Club, Sloan will be without a vocation.

DON'T WANT TO PLAY.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Jockey Tod Sloan declared here today that the racing associations of America need not prepare to refuse him a license to ride, that he does not intend to ask any club in this country for the privilege of taking mounts until he has either cleared his standing with the Jockey Club of England or been absolutely turned down. Sloan has decided to practicaly risk his future reputation on the treatment he gets when he returns to England next spring.

After reading the report that Tom Williams of the California Jockey Club had telegraphed to England to secure additional information on the case with the idea of refusing to allow Sloan the privilege to ride at Oakland, if the facts warranted it, Sloan said:

"Mr. Winlliams is a splendid turfman, and if he has cabled to England for information, he probably does it sincerely. However, I don't intend to ride at Oakland or any other California track. I am going to California for recreation."

JEFFRIES AGREES.

MAY FIGHT IN OHIO.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Herman J. Witte of Cincinnati today saw James J. Jeffries in this city relative to the boxing contest which it is proposed to pull off at Cincinnati between February 1 and 14 next, in the big convention hall. Jeffries made an agreement with Mr. Witte to postpone all his theatrical engagements after January 1 and to go into training. He told Mr. Witte that he would fight either Fitzsimmons, Ruhlin or Sharkey, Fitzsimmons preferred. If he cannot get a match with Fitzsimmons, he will fight Ruhlin, providing the last-named beats Maher in his Philadelphia fight. If Maher gets the better of the Philadelphia fight, Jeffries will not meet Fitz, but will then take on Sharkey.

Mr. Witte announced that the Cincinnati people were ready to put up $5000 and each one of the two fighters who appear must put up $1500.

ARE ALL OFF.

SIX-DAY RACE BEGUN.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The sixth annual international six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden was started at midnight tonight before over 6000 people. The race is held under the auspices of the American Bicycle Racing Association, and fourteen riders of international reputation began the 142 hours' grind. They represented as many pairs, who will race for the six days as teams. No man will be allowed to ride on the track more than twelve hours in any day, but the two men in each team may relieve one another at any time that suits them. At the end of six days' racing, $4000 in prizes will be distributed among the riders. Long before 8 o'clock the crowds began arriving at the garden, and by the time the pistol sent the men off on their journey the seats around the track and the great space inside the rail were filled. The track this year is banked very steep, and is several feet higher at the outside than that of last year.

HIDALGO'S GOSSIP.

It begins to look as if the English crusade against American jockeys was merely local prejudice, even granting that Sloan had infringed the rules of the turf by going into the sale-ring at Doncaster and selecting yearlings for his friend, Mr. Gardner, the conjugal ticket-counter of the actress known as "Cad, the Tomboy." What I object to in the matter is the "Star Chamber" fashion of conducting their proceedings. They notified Lester Reiff that charges had been filed against him, but neglected to notify him where he should go to meet his accusers; and, in the case of Tod Sloan, they allowed him to remain in England fully sixty days after his alleged misconduct at Doncaster without summoning him to appear. And then, after he had gone back to America, announced that his license as a jockey had been revoked and he need not apply for its renewal in 1901.

So far as Sloan, the jockey, is concerned, I think the majority of race-goers will feel very sorry for him. He has ridden honestly in England, as is sufficiently proven by the fact that, while he has not won as many races as Lester Reiff during the past season, he has to his credit a larger percentage of winning mounts. But it is against Sloan, as a man, that the ill-feeling exists. His loud style of dressing, his entire want of good manners and, above all, his reckless use of his tongue in relation to some of the very pillars of the British turf, are what have brought the young man to grief in the very zenith of his meteoric career as a rider. He should have known that the English will not stand any such thing as one and the same man filling the duplex position of a race-rider and the manager of a racing stable. It would have taken but a few hours' study of men and manners for him to have discerned that there is a very broad difference between racing conditions here and there. In the United States, if you fine a jockey for any sort of conduct his owner raises a row about it because he, and not the jockey, has to pay the fine. Hence it used to be said that Pierre Lorillard's jockeys could do as they like at Coney Island because his (Lorillard's) brother-in-law was presiding judge and would remit the fines after the meeting had closed.

But no such conditions exist in England. The Jockey Club is a law unto itself and asks neither fear nor favor, of Kaiser or mob, and therefore the same men who rejoice over the acquittal of young Reiff are equally demonstrative over the disqualification of Sloan. For my own part, I only was astonished that Sloan's license was not peremptorily revoked a year ago last June, when he broke that empty champagne bottle over the waiter's head at Ascot. True, Sloan's mounts for the day were over and he was in the plain clothes of a private citizen, but he should have known that there is outcry enough against racing, even in England, without adding to it by assault with what any court of competent jurisdiction would decide to be a dangerous weapon. I am afraid that Mr. Sloan has never yet been able to distinguish between reputation and notoriety, and that his overweening love of notoriety is the primary cause of all his trouble. For all that there are other racing countries besides England. Sloan can go to France and get all the mounts he wants. If his brother Cassius can win over twenty races in one season, Tod ought to win over three hundred, for "Cash" is about as poor an excuse for a rider as ever I saw. My belief is that there is just enough hatred of England among Frenchmen to insure Tod Sloan a hearty welcome, with open arms, at the hands of the Crapauds; and that he will have an average of at least two mounts per day all through the next racing season in France, if he so desires. The reception given by France to that vile old guerrilla chief, Paul Kruger, in the last month, is good enough proof of that. The French talk about "Perfide Albion" and all that, but they give grand ovations to a man whose soldiers have been guilty of treachery that would bring a blush to the cheek of any British burglar.

The racing season in England ended virtually with the Manchester Handicap, which was run on the 24th ult. St. Simon was so far in advance of all others that there was no possible chance of his dethronement. But between the next five there was a chance for a change in the showing, as Gallimule and Melton were very close to the dead hero Galopin, sire of St. Simon for second money in the sires' contest. Galopin is now nearly three years dead and goes down into history as the only sire that ever headed the winning list at 25 years of age. The following is a list of thirty-six stallions whose get had won £3000 and upward, up to the 15th day of November, inclusive; and it will be noticed that three of them are Americans and three Australians, with none either from France or the continent:

St. Simon	£34,460	Royal Hampton	5,019
Galopin	17,492	Sheen	4,984
Gallimule	17,462	*Sensation	4,950
Melton	12,446	Friar's Balsam	4,718
Isinglass	13,187	Donovan	4,556
Common	12,458	Morion	4,543
Orme	9,746	Queen's B'thday	4,446
Florizel II	8,810	**Carbine	4,447
St. Serf	8,353	Enthusiast	4,391
Orion	8,259	Orvieto	4,365
*Domino	7,925	Hampton	4,254
St. Angelo	7,032	**Trenton	4,112
Juggler	6,431	Ayrshire	3,998
Kilwarlin	6,232	Despair	3,890
Martagon	5,923	Favo	3,836
Bona Vista	5,706	Wolf's Crag	3,767
*Sailor Prince	5,165	**Gozo	3,680
Sir Hugo	5,037	Childwick	3,617
Total			£282,900

*In America. **In Australia.

This is equal to $1,372,065 of our money, won by the get of thirty-six sires, of whom six were dead before the opening of 1899. This makes an average of $38,112 won by the get of each. In 1899 we had fifty-five stallions in America whose get won over $15,000 in purses and stakes, but it must be remembered that we race here all through the winter at San Francisco, New Orleans and Washington, and that our spring events at Memphis, Little Rock and Mobile begin early in March, whereas England has no flat racing until past the middle of April. St. Simon goes down in history as the only sire on record to head the list for eight seasons, Stockwell and Hermit being each premiers for seven; the only stallion to get five winners of the Oaks and One Thousand Guineas, no other sire having more than three, and the only sire having two daughters to win both the Oaks and St. Leger and full sisters at that. Fred Archer said St. Simon was the best horse he had ever ridden and, in his belief, the best he had ever seen. We now are at a loss to know whether he was greater as a performer or as a sire, for he won everything for which he started.

HIDALGO.

QUESTIONS OF LAW.

J. P. M. asks: I married my wife but she was married before and has a son and daughter by her former husband. Since our marriage I have bought real estate, she helping me with her money. The deed of the property is in my name. Now, if my wife died before me, could her children by her former husband come in for her share as it would be community property, or would my wife have to sign a deed saying it was my own separate property?

Answer: Your wife's children would certainly inherit from her whatever interest she would have in the community property. Of course, she could transfer her interests to you and thus make it your separate property. But in that case, also, she would have an interest which would likewise descend to her children.

CORPORATIONS—ASSESSMENTS.

G. P. S. writes: (1.) What is paid up capital stock of a corporation? (2.) If a party secures a lease on a piece of land, said lease being worth about $3000, and said party organizes a company and receives for said lease 200,000 shares of the capital stock of said company (par value $1.) are those shares fully paid up, and are they assessable? (3.) Are shares of a corporation that have been sold for par value non-assessable? (4.) Is there any law against a corporation selling its stock for more than par value? (5.) Can a corporation levy an assessment when they have money in the treasury if they know that they will need it within a short time? (6.) Does an assessment have to be advertised in a newspaper, or is a written notice sufficient? The said corporation is incorporated under the laws of California.

Answer: (1.) Paid up shares of stock imply that nothing more is due upon them to the corporation, whether the amount actually paid for them is par value, or not. (2.) In such case, there being nothing further to pay on the shares, they are fully paid for by the lease, and are therefore paid up stock. (3.) Where shares are fully paid up, whether purchased at par value, or not, they are assessable (Santa Cruz R. R. Co. v. Spreckles, 2 West Coast Reporter, 752, 833.) (4.) There is no law against selling stock for more than par value. (5.) Corporations can thus levy needed money although there is money in the treasury; but, with some exceptions, it is forbidden to levy assessments while any portion of a previous assessment remains unpaid. (6.) A written notice is not sufficient; but section 336 of the Civil Code expressly requires newspaper publication.

LICENSES.

J. G. P. writes: I am a salesman for a medicine company and canvass and distribute advertisements and samples of medicine, and take orders for same to be delivered at a future time. Now, can this city or any incorporated town compel me to pay for this privilege, or take out peddler's license? I have been informed the higher courts have decided adversely to the ordinance; is it a fact?

Answer: The Supreme Court has of late condemned an ordinance which had an evident design to destroy the business of trading stamps, because of its unreasonableness and want of uniformity. But I do not know of any case where it has passed upon an ordinance relating to any canvassing business. But it has been held in other States that selling goods by sample for future delivery is not peddling, and so is not taxable under a law merely taxing peddlers.

MORTGAGE — FORECLOSURE — REDEMPTION.

C. E. asks: (1.) When a mortgagee bids in the property under foreclosure how long can the mortgagor hold possession after the sale?

(2.) After bidding in the property could the mortgagees sell their interest in it before the expiration of the time to redeem it, and what kind of title could they give; and when does the Sheriff give a deed? If the mortgagor refuses to vacate the property, how is possession to be obtained?

(3.) When a commissioner is appointed to sell it instead of a Sheriff, is a deed from him valid, and what is the benefit of a commissioner?

Answer: (1.) The mortgagor is entitled to possession until the purchaser obtains a deed from the Sheriff at the close of the period of redemption, namely, six months after the sale.

(2.) Either party can sell his interest in the land after the sale; but neither can give an absolute title in fee simple to the land sold before the time of redemption expires, or before there is an actual redemption.

(3.) Any one having the right to make a sale under foreclosure has the right to make a deed the same as the Sheriff. There would be no special benefit in the case.

(4.) If the mortgagor refuses to vacate the property, possession is obtained by ejectment suit.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

N. N. G. writes: A and B are husband and wife. Since their marriage they have purchased a lot and built a house upon it. The deed to the property is in B's name, and A has never considered it his, but, being community property, if A dies intestate will it be considered the same as any other property he may have, and B only get the share the law allows? If so, what is the legal process by which the property in question may be declared B's absolutely, whether A is living or dead? Will a quit-claim deed from A to B accomplish the purpose? A has one child by a former marriage. B has no children.

Answer: A quit-claim deed would harm nothing and would be advisable. But in your statement it seems the property is already the separate property of the wife, in part by the gift of her husband, and in part by purchase with her own separate funds. I infer that the husband's share also was purchased out of his prior separate property. And the building was erected in the same way. So that it never was community property. A husband has a right to give his wife his interest in property, whether it is community property, or not.

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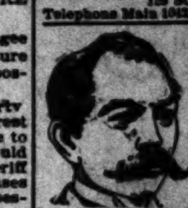

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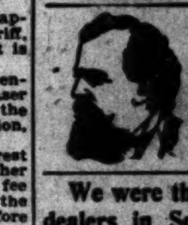

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 10,

Southern California

PASADENA.

...izes for Tournament of Roses Parade.

...ath of Jabez Banbury, a Pioneer.

...hodist Subscriptions Completed—St. Andrew's Anniversary.

Southern California by Towns and Counties.

PASADENA.

...ns for Tournament of Roses Parade.

...th of Jabez Banbury, a Pioneer.

...ial Subscriptions Completed—St. Andrew's Anniversary.

PASADENA, Dec. 8.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Tournament of Roses has issued its list of prizes to be awarded for decorative excellence in the New Year parade, and the indications are that a display finer than ever will be made in a similar event, the encouragement the decoration of carriages for a $100 silver loving cup, up to be awarded for the most floral decorated turnout with not more than one or two horses, the first prize barred from competing for any other prize in its respective class. The first, second, and third prizes for saddles, including quadrille horses, for two and one-horse saddle horses, two or more animals; six-in-hands, four-in-hands, two prizes each; for children's pony or burro turnouts, two prizes each; for equestrian riders, two prizes each for boy and girl pony riders, one prize; for the best floral display of any kind of apparatus, fire department bicycle tandem, or other vehicle carrying more than one person, one prize; for man and woman bicycle riders, two prizes each; bicycle novelty riders, one prize; for the best display of any club on foot, one prize.

OBITUARY OF JABEZ BANBURY.

Jabez Banbury, a pioneer resident of Pasadena, died this evening at his residence, 180 South Marengo avenue, after a lingering illness. The funeral services will be held at the residence on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, and probably will be conducted by Rev. Ralph E. Conner of the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Banbury was 70 years old, and a native of England. He came to the United States in 1854 and settled in Iowa, Iowa, from which state he went into the army at the breaking out of the Civil War, as first lieutenant of the Fifth Iowa Infantry. He served several times for gallantry on the field of the war, finally leaving the army, wearing the stripes of a captain of his regiment. He came to Pasadena with his family in 1873, and has been active in the development of the city ever since he was a member of the first board of trustees from this district. He served two terms as Treasurer of Los Angeles county. He was also the first mayor of the city of Pasadena, and is survived by a widow and two children, Mrs. Dr. Crank of Pomona and Miss Jessie Ford of this city.

CHRISTMAS JUBILANT.

The choir sang with a vim this morning at the First Methodist church, one of this morning's services, and for good reason, for the new organ, for the purchase of which a subscription was started a few months ago, and succeeded in keeping up to the last cent, and the church will be free of debt. The organ will be installed in the choir loft, behind the pews and organ—a change which Bishop Hamilton pronounced an improvement. At this morning's services, and in the sermon he preached from the large congregation present, the amount required to pay for the organ, $2000 was subscribed. The corner-stone-laying ceremony will occur this afternoon, leaving $1000 yet to be raised.

The Sunday-school conducted this task with the bishop, and succeeded in keeping up part of the large assembly. Cards were distributed to be a difficult task to get the final subscription was started with which the list was completed. The interest is coming in. Finally a few one-hundred-dollar subscriptions, the tactics were changed. A proposition was made that memorial windows be placed in memory of former individuals. For this purpose amounts were taken, and twelve or more windows were secured. Among them were those to perpetuate the memory of Mrs. S. Baker, P. P. Bresee and former pastors of the church, Rev. J. M. Huston, D.D., the late, and Bishop Hamilton. Others were paid for by, or in the following: Mrs. Marshall, A. F. Keyes, Mrs. Randall Beatty, Dr. J. A. Wood and Mrs. M. C. Merritt. Bishop Hamilton subscribed for the Sunday-school. There were many other subscriptions, amounts for various, the late James Swan and his subscription in honor of the amount of Isaac Bailey, the late Dr. Swan, was active in the provision.

The text was taken from Psalms, "Ye shall have dominion from sea to sea and from the rivers unto the ends of the earth." Heathenism as a plague, and to no quarter, he said, is the claim which is often the wrong impression of charitable forbearance. It is that Christian people have no right to intrude upon the customs of pagan peoples. It has been said, apparently by persons, that Christian missionaries have no business in pagan China, for instance, may be that Christian missionaries civilization, that is alone and should be of no interest or importance to the world. But this claim would be the government's consideration if it applied to some other form of evil. Paganism is a plague and is no quarter. It is an unchristian. If there were no standards of authority, no government, and one form of opinion and of character as another, China is because of her age and insular protection. The world's populations, in touch to each other, had the pagan nation could withstand the argument and the survival of the fittest than could the Christian nation. The struggle would be inevitable.

"But when there is only one truth and one life and one government which is righteous, it will, in the very essence of being and claim, be monarch of all the rest. No nation has the right to be forever wrong; no people have the right anywhere to protest, propagate or even maintain a plague. The very existence of the pest is a menace to the welfare of mankind, and the moral or intellectual plague is more a menace than the mortal disease. The first efforts to remove the plague may not be violent. Truth does not resort at once to the sword. It has normal and direct methods."

ST. ANDREW'S CELEBRATES.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Church today celebrated the first anniversary of the dedication of their new building. At 10:30 o'clock this morning high mass was celebrated by Rev. F. J. Gay, and this evening there was a special vesper service, with preaching by Rev. J. J. Sheehy, who has come to the church recently as assistant pastor. Father Sheehy took his text from Luke xix, 14: "This day is salvation come unto this house." The speaker said that joy and gratitude should be distinctive features of the festival which was being celebrated, as it was to commemorate a ceremony which bestowed on the congregation a precious treasure—that ceremony being the dedication of the church. He showed that God is ubiquitous and that He should be adored in all places, yet, as this earth was laid out for temporal and profane uses, it was necessary that some particular place be chosen for religious worship. He quoted from the Old Testament, showing that God chose special places for worship, and, seeing that those places were so highly esteemed in the Old Testament, the speaker asked why the present places, which are superior and far holier, should not be more highly esteemed. Continuing, he said:

"Our churches are by excellency the houses of God, and are styled by the prophet, the new heavens on earth. In the old law there was a wall separating the people from the Holy of Holies. In our church it is not so, as Christ has broken down the wall. He has called both Jews and Gentiles into one fold. Here is not the flesh of oxen, sheep nor other animals offered in sacrifice, but the immaculate flesh and blood of Jesus Christ—that innocent lamb, that savior of the world. The real sacrifices of the new law surpass all the sacrifices of the old law, as much as the substance surpasses the shadow. In our churches Christ presides in the tribunal of penance in the persons of his validly-ordained ministers, to whom He gives power to forgive sins."

In conclusion, the preacher exhorted his listeners to appear in the presence of God with due reverence and respect, and in doing that they will find from experience that the day their church was dedicated "salvation came to their house."

FOR INDIAN RELIEF.

The Woman's Indian Association of Pasadena, of which Mrs. S. V. Maxfield is president, is making an effort to collect needed articles of clothing for the destitute Indians of the Mesa Grande reservation, and to that end has issued an appeal for partly-worn clothing, caps and shoes which will be shipped Wednesday to those people. A Christmas box also will be sent to the Indian mission at Martinez, and donations of books, toys, ribbons, handkerchiefs, pencils, oranges and candy are wanted, to make glad the hearts of the dusky-skinned children at that place. Charitably-inclined persons are requested to send any of the above articles to the janitor of the Presbyterian Church, not later than 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

At the lecture by Bishop Hamilton to be given Monday evening in the University Extension course at the Presbyterian Church, the introduction of the speaker will be made by Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D.D., of Christ Church, Los Angeles, who is accomplished in the art of delivering presentation addresses, and who will be one of the speakers in the second course of lectures.

The black felt hats now worn by the police officers of Pasadena will give way in a short time to neat black helmets with gold trimmings. Marshal Lacey ordered the new headgear a few days ago, and they will be worn for the first time on New Year's day.

The Lamanda Orange and Lemon Association expects to occupy its new packing-house within two weeks.

A. B. Pitkin and wife, and W. C. Young of Providence, R. I., are at the Green for a long stay.

Mrs. C. A. Sharpe and child, and two maids are registered at the Green from Chicago.

Choice embroidered handkerchiefs imported from Europe; latest conceits; our own patterns, 10c to $2. Bon Accord.

One-fifth off the price of entire stock of woolen dress goods this week at Bon Accord.

You can now get pure, unfermented grape juice at Nash Bros.

Wadsworth sells paints.

GARVANZA.

The LIterary Society has been invited to the residence of W. R. Bacon Monday evening, at which time and place a meeting of the Los Angeles Historical Society will be held.

Rev. Church has arrived from New York City and is in charge of the Church of the Angels. He is a young, unmarried man.

Dr. E. Ensign and wife have returned from their summer cottage at Redondo and are at their Cooper-avenue home.

F. H. Brown is in San Francisco on business.

The library is slowly increasing its stock of books and magazines, and now is issuing tourists' cards, which permit the holders to enjoy the privileges of the institution for six months upon payment of 25 cents. The library is open Friday afternoons and Tuesday evenings.

Helen Grant of Emerald street was hostess at a party Sunday afternoon given for several of her young friends.

The Literary Society held a pleasant meeting Friday evening at the rooms of Miss Gilbert in the San Rafael Block. Miss Bertha Judson read a paper on the "Life of Moses." Miss J. M. Gilbert told of the "Writings of Moses." W. A. O. McDonell discussed the "Life of Herodotus," and the "Writings of Herodotus" was assigned to Miss Quale. Other members of the club gave character studies of the subjects of the evening's papers.

SAN PEDRO.

NEW STEAMER LAUNCHED.

SAN PEDRO, Dec. 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Banning Company's new steamer, the Warrior, was launched from the Mormon Island yard Saturday morning. A large number of San Pedro people were tendered a free ride up the bay to the place on the company's steamer Falcon. The launching was a complete success. The steamer when completed is to be used in the Catalina Island traffic.

ST. BERNARD PUPS.

Thoroughbred. See them at Eckstrom's, the upholsterer, No. 518 South Broadway. 2nd. James Hill.

KERN COUNTY MAN UP FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

L. W. BURR ARRESTED AT INSTANCE OF HIS FATHER.

Man Killed in a Runaway—Indian Sentenced for Murder—Better Car Service to Bakersfield—Death of a Los Angeles Man.

BAKERSFIELD, Dec. 8.—[Regular Correspondence.] L. W. Burr was today held to answer on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by his father, who accuses him of having appropriated to his own use $700 that had been paid on the sale of a tract of land held by him. The sale was negotiated by the son, who sets up a claim to the land himself, saying that, although it stands in his father's name, it really belongs to him, having been purchased with money sent him by relatives living in the East. Burr gave bonds in the sum of $1000.

BROKE HIS NECK.

John Giboney, an old and highly respected resident of Havilah, this county, was yesterday killed by being thrown from his wagon seat. Death resulted from a broken neck. Mr. Giboney was driving a fiery team, and it ran away with him down a heavy grade.

SENTENCED FOR MURDER.

Judge Mahon today sentenced Fernando, an Indian found guilty Friday of murder in the second degree, to serve seventeen years in San Quentin. On hearing the sentence translated Fernando made no sign of concern, but asked for the hat of which he had been deprived since his arrest, and which had been preserved as an exhibit at the trial. Fernando murdered another Indian named Logan at Onyx last May.

SANTA FE IMPROVEMENTS.

The Santa Fé Railroad has begun the erection of four additional stalls at its roundhouse in this city, and also a repair shop, for the purpose of keeping its rolling stock in condition. Heretofore this work has been done elsewhere, but it has been found necessary to perform it here, as it is here that the heavy power employed on the Tehachepi hill is stationed when not in use. To take locomotives to other points when needing repairs, causes extra expense, and loss of time.

KERN COUNTY BREVITIES.

Ever since the Kern River oil fields were opened the road leading to town has been in such condition as to be almost impassable, but owing to the fact that the tax rate was fixed before the developments began, it contained no provision for the levying of a tax for a public road, and the county has been helpless. Now, however, funds are available, and they will be used at once in improving the road, which later will be oiled, and maintained in good order. It will extend four and one-half miles into the heart of the district.

O. H. Slaght was knocked senseless in a tunnel above Caliente today and sustained a slight concussion of the brain. Slaght is a brakeman, and was on the top of a moving car when he was struck by a loosened beam from above. His condition was not discovered until the train reached Caliente, several miles below.

The Southern Pacific has established a Bakersfield and Los Angeles sleeping-car service. The heavy travel between these places has made it necessary to provide better accommodations, "and an exclusive service, once a day each way, is added.

The people living at McKittrick have petitioned the Board of Supervisors to grant them a set of judicial officers. At present when a constable or justice is needed the matter has to be taken to Famosa, a distance of sixty miles.

The Big Blue mine at Kernville is to be reopened, after having been idle for seventeen years. The mine is known to be rich, but a great amount of water has always prevented its being successfully worked.

Ground is being cleared for a new hotel of 120 rooms, to be constructed on Chester avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

P. M. Maloney died here today after a brief illness. His home was in Los Angeles, where his widow and two daughters reside.

FULLERTON.

LIBRARY AND NEW HOUSES.

FULLERTON, Dec. 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] At a meeting held here Friday night to take steps to establish a public library, William Starbuck was elected chairman and Prof. A. A. Mills Secretary. The chairman stated that he had discussed the matter with a number of townspeople, and all were in favor of starting a free reading-room and library, and that from $800 to $1000 could be raised for this purpose in town on short notice. C. C. Chapman, Rev. Mr. Coultas, Jacob Stern, Rev. Mr. Dysinger, Dr. J. S. Dean and Prof. Mills spoke in favor of the new enterprise, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Chapman, McDermont, Sheppard, Dean and Farrand was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and ascertain whether or not suitable rooms can be found for the library. There is a large circulating library in town now, being kept up by membership monthly dues, but as it is in the rear of a store, it is no suitable place for a public library, or reading-room.

Work was commenced yesterday on five new houses on the Schumacher tract opposite the Masonic Temple. These cottages will cost about $1200 each.

John Lemke of Placentia has just completed a $4000 residence.

FULLERTON BREVITIES.

The Edison electric lighting system here has been out of working order for two days, but is being repaired today (Sunday,) by a force of electricians from the city.

Mrs. Otto des Granges, one of the pioneer settlers of Fullerton, who has been dangerously ill for several weeks, is slowly recovering.

The Board of Supervisors drove over the county roads of Fullerton and Yorba yesterday. In Yorba they found that a number of small bridges will have to be rebuilt, but the roads in that section were only slightly damaged by the recent rains. In the Fullerton district, there is a bad washout for a distance of about 200 yards, a mile north of town, and the road in Brea Cañon is reported to have been damaged in a number of places. The roads will be repaired at once, and the two bridges just north of town will be widened and strengthened.

A paper was circulated here yesterday, and signed by a large number of stockholders, requesting Walter Eyman to represent them at an investigation of the books and affairs of the Puente Crude Oil Company. Mr. Eyman wanted to look up matters of importance to stockholders some weeks ago, but the officials refused to show him the books, notwithstanding the fact that he was a heavy stockholder in the company. It is alleged that purchases of land have been made, which the stockholders know nothing about, and they are also anxious to ascertain why certain papers and deeds have not been recorded.

The A.O.U.W. Lodge last night received eleven applications for membership.

The Foresters of America elected the following officers last night: William Schumacher, Chief Ranger; C. C. Lloyd, Sub-Chief Ranger; J. Tipton, Treasurer; H. F. Kellerman, Financial Secretary; F. C. Preston, Recording Secretary; W. J. Paige, Senior Warden; Joe Smith, Junior Warden; O. Jensen, Senior Beadle; J. A. McNany, Junior Beadle; Joe Goodman, F. J. Karten and A. Hiltscher, Trustees; Dr. George C. Clark, Physician; William Starbuck, Druggist.

A meeting will be held at Placentia tomorrow night, to take steps to gravel and grade the road between Fullerton and that place, a distance of two and five-eighths miles.

REDLANDS.

FREE RURAL DELIVERY.

REDLANDS, Dec. 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] Postmaster Halsey W. Allen has been advised of the establishment of the first rural free delivery district out of Redlands. It lies directly west of the city and embraces the communities of Cottonwood Row, Idlewild and Bryn Mawr, containing a population of 1100 souls. The route covers over twenty-eight miles of road and one delivery will be made by cart each day. The carrier will be C. F. Rockwell of this city.

FUEL TANK EXPLODED.

Yesterday there was an explosion of gasoline at the steam laundry, Orange street, that frightened people in that vicinity. The flame in the ironer of one of the shirt machines worked back into the supply pipe, although the blower was working and the gas under pressure. The pipe was heated, so an employé turned the stopcock, cutting off the supply of gas. About one minute later the explosion occured, the gas having been ignited in the heated pipe and working back a distance of sixty feet to the fuel tank. There was a small quantity of gasoline in the twenty-gallon tank and the explosion blew the top of the tank off and left the gasoline burning. No damage was done save the destruction of the tank.

REDLANDS BREVITIES.

The Royal Arch Masons at their last meeting chose the following officers for the ensuing year: C. M. Brown, H.P.; Halsey W. Allen, K.; C. L. Cloek, S.; A. W. Hatch, Treasurer; James A. Stone, Secretary.

At the meeting of the Spinet on Friday afternoon the Y.M.C.A. auditorium was crowded. The programme was of a miscellaneous character, embracing vocal and instrumental solos and quartettes by members of the club and Gunther's string quartette.

The Christmas sales by the churches have begun. The Baptists held theirs on Friday afternoon, clearing $110.

ANAHEIM.

NEW OIL TERRITORY.

ANAHEIM, Dec. 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] Location has been made for a new oil well at Peralta, which, if successful, will prove up a wide scope of territory on the other side of the Santa Ana River. The Peralta well will be the second in this immediate territory. The location of the first was considered illy advised by oil men from the start, the formation being imperfect. The new well site is much more favorably situated.

LIVELY TIME AHEAD.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Anaheim Union Water Company gives promises of being the liveliest had in years. While the stockholders at large claim that they have been ignored in matters directly affecting their pocket books, the directors set forth the fact that they have been compelled by circumstances to act in secrecy and with promptness in order to protect the water supply of the stockholders. They assert that had time been taken to consult the stockholders and consequent publicity been given to matters in hand, the district would have been without water inasmuch as those opposing the company would have taken advantage of the opportunity to get ahead of it in the purchase of lands necessary to the company's water supplies. On the other hand, the stockholders assert that purchase of lands has been made that in no wise strengthened the case of the company or added to its supply of water, and that there was something behind it all that the directors dare not make public.

ANAHEIM BREVITIES.

The Anaheim Gun Club organized last night with Herman Stern captain, and William Ahlborn field manager. The club will secure a range north of town and erect necessary fixtures.

A series of revival meetings will be opened here the first of the month and a vigorous campaign made.

The Odd Fellows have elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: Charles Fay, N.G.; A. E. Armstrong, V.G.; F. S. Gates, Secretary; H. Stern, Treasurer; Robert Dunn, Trustee.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

FINE HOUSE BURNED.

RIVERSIDE, Dec. 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] The beautiful residence of Martin A. Chase, at the foot of Victoria Hill, was completely destroyed by fire shortly before noon today. Mrs. Crouch of Los Angeles, mother of Mrs. Chase, was cleaning some clothing with gasoline on the rear porch. The sun's rays are said to have ignited a small can of gasoline and an explosion followed. A strong wind was blowing, and the flames spread rapidly. The fire department responded, but could do nothing, the nearest hydrant being across the arroyo, on the north side of Victoria bridge. Some silverware, cut glass, piano and a few rugs were saved. The rest of the contents, including jewelry, clothing and some money were destroyed. The house was built about a year ago at a cost of $7000. Insured for $5000. Contents not insured.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

STREETS TO BE REPAIRED.

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] At a special meeting of the City Council last evening the Chamber of Commerce was represented by Secretary Wyles and G. A. White, chairman of the Committee on State Street Repaving. The Consolidated Electric Company was also represented. The Council discussed the repaving matter at length, and heard the City Attorney's report. A petition from the electric railroad company asked that work be commenced about April 1. The Council instructed the attorney to draw an ordinance, directing the company to repair. The company's authorities state that a large order for heavy rails is about to be placed.

A Deposed Ruler.

[Detroit Free Press:] (Spudds:) How do you like your new cook?

(Henpeck:) Oh, fine; my wife isn't boss of the establishment any longer.

SAN DIEGO BLOCK DAMAGED BY FIRE.

STOCK OF CLOTHING DESTROYED, BUT HEAVILY INSURED.

Death of Maj. Henry Sweeney, Retired Army Officer and Once an Alderman—San Diego Defeats San Bernardino at Baseball.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Bakesto Block, corner Fifth and H streets, was seriously damaged by fire this afternoon. Up to a late hour tonight the origin of the fire had not been discovered. Different theories are advanced, spontaneous combustion being one of the strongest. The fire was in the store of Karl Epstein, who occupies a section of the first floor, with a large stock of clothing, dry goods, boots and gloves. The upper floors constitute the Olympia lodging-house. The Epstein store was open for business all of the forenoon, the last man out having left less than thirty minutes before the alarm.

The fire was discovered by a member of the firm of Ferris & Ferris, druggists, whose store is directly opposite on Fifth street. Mr. Ferris says he heard an explosion in the direction of the Epstein store, this being followed by the sound of breaking glass, and smoke pouring out of the front windows. He rang in the alarm, and telephoned for the high-water pressure. A singular thing is that the alarm went in as a still alarm, no sound being heard from either whistle or bell, consequently comparatively few people knew that a fire was in progress. The firemen made a good fight, confining the blaze to the Epstein store. It is believed that the stock is a total loss, although heavily insured. The loss by the fire is estimated at $15,000.

DEATH OF MAJ. SWEENEY.

Maj. Henry Sweeney, U.S.A., retired, died in this city today, aged 69 years. He was a native of Ireland, and a veteran of the Civil War. He entered the army as a private, enlisting in Nw York in 1854. During his long residence in this city he has been prominent in local affairs, and served as Alderman. Last year Maj. Sweeney was Chancellor of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

BASEBALL.

In the first game of the series between the San Diego and San Bernardino clubs today, San Diego won by a score of 10 to 4. The pitching of Mute Taylor, who played with the New Yorks last year, but who is now a member of the San Diego team, was a feature of the game.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

August Hoffbaur of New York has written a letter to Mrs. J. F. Carey, president of the San Diego County Silk Association, relative to starting a factory for the manufacture of silk dress goods. He wants some town on the Pacific Coast to furnish the money.

It is reported that the Neko will be the last of the Kosmos line of steamers to land here. This means a serious loss to the freight-carrying interests of this port, to say nothing of the money left here with the arrival of every steamer.

The harbor is clear again, the last departure being of the steamer Iaqua this morning for Eureka. The steamer has discharged a cargo of shingles for the Humboldt Manufacturers' Association.

Pupils at the Russ school announce an entertainment at the Fisher the evening of December 17, to raise funds for equipping the school with gymnasium apparatus.

Capt. Crozier of the Ordnance Department, accompanied by Lieut. Haines, were at Fort Rosecrans today, where Capt. Crozier tested the guns.

The oratorio "Josiah" is to be given at the First Methodist Church Tuesday evening, under the auspices of Datus E. Coon Relief Corps.

The Supervisors have appointed B. Hinman Constable of Bernardo township, to succeed E. M. Churchill, resigned.

The steamer Brunswick is expected in port tomorrow morning.

TO CUT A WAY TO THE POLE.

THE ICE BREAKER YERMAK AND THE TASK PROPOSED FOR HER.

Admiral Makaroff Thinks the Russian Ship Is Powerful Enough to Smash Her Way Through the Ice—Opinions of Experts.

[New York Sun:] According to the Sun's London dispatches the Russian ice-breaking ship Yermak is being prepared at the Armstrong yards at Elswick, England, for an attempt to smash her way through the ice to the North Pole next summer. The Yermak was built by the Armstrongs after plans made by Vice-Admiral Makaroff. Work on her was begun in the early summer of 1898 and she was completed in the spring of 1899.

Admiral Makaroff has long held the theory that if a vessel powerful enough to keep open communication with St. Petersburg in the winter could be built, it would be possible to construct another vessel, with greater power, with a specially-designed bow and with other special features, that would be able to cut its way through to the pole. He was directed to prepare plans and the Armstrongs got the contract to build the ship. By its terms the constructors had to make the ship able to withstand all impacts of the ice, and any damages which the vessel suffered in breaking ice were to be repaired free of cost to the government.

Like most ice breakers, the Yermak was built of steel and has much greater beam than ships of her length usually have. The plans required that she should be remarkably shallow forward so that her bow might be pushed up on the ice which her great weight forward was expected to assist in breaking. She was fitted with four screws, three at the stern and one at the bow, under her forefoot. Her engines were of 10,000-horsepower and her plans called for a greater coal carrying capacity than any ice breaker ever had before.

The idea which suggested Admiral Makaroff's scheme of construction was that the ice of the Northern sea in summer, has so slight a resistance that it cannot withstand the shock of 8,000 tons displacement and 10,000 horse power. Upon that principle he drew his plans.

The Yermak was completed in March, 1899, and was immediately put at work. On April 4 of that year she smashed into the ice of the Gulf of Finland, freed six vessels that had been held fast in the ice for a long time and brought them to St. Petersburg. Three days later she found twenty-six other vessels fast behind an ice bank. She sailed into that bank as a football team smashes an opposing rush line, opening a channel through which the ice-bound craft came out. A third trip resulted in setting ten more ships free, while, a little later, she attacked the ice packs at the mouth of the Neva and brought out ninety vessels which had been held in the river for weeks.

Her performances surprised and delighted the Russian naval officers and Admiral Makaroff was congratulated and told that all he had to do was to set sail for the Pole and its discovery would be his. The Admiral was pleased, but not unduly elated, and simply said that he would require more tests before he would be satisfied. So, in July, 1899, the Yermak was sent farther north of the northwest coast of Spitsbergen, in latitude 80 degrees 20 minutes north and longitude 9 degrees 21 minutes east.

From there she proceeded north, slowly, smashing the ice before her as she went. She ran into ice fields of from 4.08 to 4.77 meters in thickness and these were broken up without the slightest difficulty. At times she encountered ice 14.9 meters thick, rising 6.13 meters above the surface of the sea. Smashing into these fields, she sailed on northward as serenely as if through tropical seas.

On July 26, having been out a little more than twenty-four hours, the Yermak struck another of these towering ice packs and the comparatively weak underpart of her hull was pierced by a spur of the ice and she sprang a leak. The hole was temporarily stopped up and the trip continued. The ice breaker pushed steadily northward breaking ice of every kind, form, height and thickness which she met, until about the middle of August. Then she struck hard against a low-lying block of ice, the old hole was made larger, and, on Aug. 17, the voyage was abandoned and the Yermak put back to St. Petersburg.

Shortly after her arrival there she was sent to Elswick, it was said, at the time, for repairs. Nothing could be learned then about the extent of the repairs or what they would be. Now, after more than a year at the Armstrongs' yards, it comes out that the Yermak, under the personal supervision of Admiral Makaroff, has been provided with a great new bow and is being otherwise improved and refitted to start again on her pole-hunting voyage next summer.

Some American naval officers are inclined to be doubtful of the success of the undertaking, if for no other reason than that the ice breaker will not be able to carry coal enough for the voyage and an attending collier will not be able to go far enough north to be of service to her. Lord Brassey, the great English naval authority, is inclined to the belief that the Yermak will ultimately be successful in the undertaking set for her, the belief being based solely on what she has done already. Lord Brassey in the latest Naval Annual says:

"The experiments thus far have shown that the Yermak, with 7500-horsepower—that is, with the forward engine of 2500-horsepower uncoupled—is able while running with moderate steam, to break through the polar ice north of Spitsbergen, which in many years old and considerably compressed. If in so doing she sustained some injury to the comparatively weak bow below the thick ice belt, it simply demonstrates that the forward part of the ship must be considerably strengthened in its whole extent, probably in the same manner as is now being done at the water line. It is obvious, for instance, that the forward screw of the Yermak can be of no use whatever in polar seas and, therefore, the whole forward engine and boiler can be done away with. The saving in weight resulting therefrom can be utilised to strengthen the bow and give it the same resistance in the lower part which it now has at the ice belt."

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But for the noble contributions of the world's greatest artists, this book could not have been manufactured for less than $7.

The fund created is divided equally between the family of the late Eugene Field and the fund for the building of a monument to the memory of the beloved poet of childhood. Address

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Mention this journal, as adv. is inserted as our contribution.

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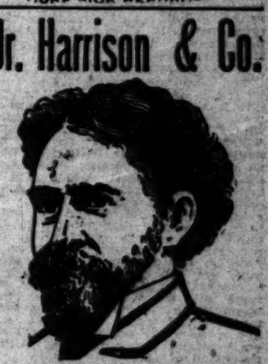


SPECIALISTS

For Every Form of Weakness and Diseases of Men.

The Only Strictly Reliable Graduated Physicians in Los Angeles Treating Men Exclusively.

We treat and cure Nervous Debility, Partial or Complete Loss of Vital Power, Unnatural Drains, Pimples, Weakness, Contracted Ailments, including Contagious Blood Poison and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Rectum. Badly Treated Cases.

In all cases where vitality is lost on account of a diseased or inflamed prostate gland our treatment means a sure cure.

We positively GUARANTEE to cure PILES, FISTULA, RUPTURE, VARICOCELE and HYDROCELE in one week.

We will examine you, tell you in detail what your disease is, explain our treatment, give you a full contract in every way, absolutely FREE of charge, and you don't have to pay a cent until you are well. We have the largest and most exclusively complimented practice of any specialists in the city. If in so doing she sustained some injury to the comparatively weak bow below the thick ice belt, it simply demonstrates that the forward part of the ship must be considerably strengthened in its whole extent, probably in the same manner as is now being done at the water line. It is obvious, for instance, that the forward screw of the Yermak can be of no use whatever in polar seas and, therefore, the whole forward engine and boiler can be done away with. The saving in weight resulting therefrom can be utilised to strengthen the bow and give it the same resistance in the lower part which it now has at the ice belt."

Rooms 213-214 Nolan & Smith Block Corner Second and Broadway, Los Angeles Cal. Private entrance to Second street.

THE FOO & WING HERB CO., 903 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal.

CALL FOR BOOK.

Diagnosis and Examination Free. Absent from 4 p.m. Fridays until 12 m. Sundays

BAJA CALIFORNIA

DAMIANA BITTERS

Is a great Restorative, Invigorator and Nervine.

The most wonderful aphrodisiac and Special Tonic for the Sexual Organs of both sexes.

The Mexican Remedy for diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Sells on its own Merits.

NABER, ALPS & BRUNE, Agents. 323 Market Street, S. F.—(Send for circular.)

LINES OF TRAVEL.

TIME CARD—SANTA FE ROUTE.

Southern California Railway, La Grande Station, Foot of Second Street.

California Limited—Leaves 8:35 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Arrives 8:35 a.m. Sunday, Tuesday, Friday.

Overland Express—Leaves 7:35 p.m. daily. Arrives 7:30 a.m. daily.

San Bernardino, via Pasadena—Leaves for, 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m., 11:45 p.m., 7:15 p.m. Arrive from, 7:00 a.m., 12:20 p.m., 9:50 a.m., 6:05 p.m.

San Bernardino, via Orange—Leave for, *11:50 a.m., 1:05 p.m. Arrive from, 10:45 a.m., 6:05 p.m.

Redlands, via Pasadena—Leave for, 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m. Arrive from, 9:50 a.m., 6:05 p.m.

Redlands, via Orange—Leave for, *11:50 a.m. Arrive 10:45 a.m., 6:05 p.m.

Riverside, via Pasadena—Leave for, 8:30 a.m. Arrive from, 9:50 a.m., 6:05 p.m.

Riverside, via Orange—Leave for *11:50 a.m., 1:05 p.m. Arrive from, 10:45 a.m., 6:05 p.m.

Pasadena, Monrovia and Azusa—Leave for, 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m., 7:15 p.m. Arrive from, 9:50 a.m., 6:05 p.m.

FULLERTON and ORANGE—Leave for, 8:45 a.m., *11:30 a.m., *2:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m. Arrive from, 8:45 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *12:25 p.m., 6:05 p.m.

Santa Ana—Leave for, 8:45 a.m., *2:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m. Arrive from, 8:45 a.m., *12:25 p.m., 6:05 p.m.

San Jacinto, Hemet, Elsinore and Temescula, via Pasadena—Leave for, *7:30 a.m.

San Jacinto, Hemet, Elsinore and Temescula, via Orange—Leave for, *11:50 a.m. Arrive from, 10:45 a.m.

Escondido—Leave for, *2:00 p.m. Arrive from, *12:25 p.m.

Fallbrook—Leave for, *2:45 p.m. Arrive from, *9:50 a.m.

San Diego and Coronado Beach—Leave for, 7:30 a.m., *2:00 p.m. Arrive from, *11:50 a.m., 6:05 p.m.

Redondo Beach—Leave Los Angeles, First street, 8:15 a.m., 2:30 p.m. Arrive Los Angeles, First street, 9:35 a.m., 4:20 p.m.

Santa Monica and Ocean Park—Leave Los Angeles, First street, 9:15 a.m. Arrive Los Angeles, First street, *4:35 p.m.

Kite-shaped Track—Leave, 9:30 a.m. Arrive, 4:00 p.m.

* Daily except Sunday; † Pasadena only; ‡ Orange only; § Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday; ¶ Sunday, Tuesday, Friday. All other trains daily.

["SPRECKLES LINE"]

OCEANIC S. S. Co.—Honolulu, Apia, Auckland, Sydney, Tahiti.

S. S. SIERRA, (New) will leave S. F. for Honolulu, Samoa, Auckland and Sydney..... Wednesday, December 12, 9 p.m.

S. S. ZEALANDIA (Honolulu only)..... December 26, 2 p.m.

S. S. AUSTRALIA to Tahiti..... Sunday, January 6, 2 p.m.

HUGH B. RICE, Agent, 327 S. Spring St. Phone M. 808

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

AT THE THEATERS.

LOS ANGELES—Richelieu.
BURBANK—The Silver King.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Death of High School Boy.

Dane Holton, son of Judge George M. Holton, died yesterday at the California Hospital after an operation for appendicitis. He was 17 years old and the captain of the High School football team.

Horse Struck Him.

One stitch at the Receiving Hospital yesterday mended a gash over the right eye of J. Goff, an employé of the Tallyho Stables. The injury was sustained when a horse struck Goff with its head and knocked him ten feet. Goff lives at No. 227 Hill street.

His Lamp Exploded.

Lorenzo Riccio, a laborer in the employ of the Santa Fé Railroad may lose his right arm as the result of a lamp explosion in his room at the St. George Hotel Saturday evening. He had prepared for bed, when the lamp burst. In an endeavor to throw it out of the window, his underclothing took fire and his right forearm was severely burned. The man was treated at the Receiving Hospital yesterday, and afterward went to the home of a friend. If the arm is saved it will remain stiff.

Stamp Collectors.

The Southern California Philatelic Association has its place of meeting at No. 205½ South Main street, room 7. All stamp collectors are invited to attend their smoker and stamp auction to be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock. This association has only been organized since October 1, and already has twenty-two active members, and in time will rival any stamp society in the West. The officers are A. F. Gardner, president; J. Lelande, vice-president; C. F. Yetrick, secretary; O. S. Stevenson, assistant secretary; H. Brown, treasurer.

BREVITIES.

It is the aim of the publishers to make the forthcoming Annual Midwinter number of The Times, which will be issued January 1st, 1901, the finest special issue yet published. With an edition approximating 100,000 copies, the larger part of which, will be mailed East, this number presents exceptional advantages to persons desiring publicity for properties or products before the eastern purchasing public. To owners of oil or mining properties, city lots and residences or ranches, with any, or all of their products, for which they are seeking a market, an advertisement in this issue will bring returns. For this issue the rate of three cents a word for classified wants, for sales, etc., and seven cents per word for "readers," bringing the advertising within the reach of all.

Although The Times business office is open day and night, year in and year out, when it is not possible to bring your ads. in, you can telephone them in at any hour of the day or night at the standard "liner" rate, 1 cent per word per insertion.

We have them; typical souvenirs for eastern friends. Largest stock, lowest prices. Campbell's Curio Store, 325 S. Spring.

Dr. F. D. Holman, formerly with Dr. M. E. Spinks, has removed to the Mueller Block, 455 South Broadway. Telephone brown 1301.

Special sale this week on oriental rugs, nothing better in city; prices the lowest. 122 W. Fourth.

For time of arrival and departure of Santa Fé trains, see "Time Card" in today's Times.

The Times Job Office is equipped to do machine composition, 13 ems, at short notice.

Matheson & Berner, Bdwy., opp. Bradbury. No old stock; all new. $3 hats for $2.

Finest cabinet photos reduced to $1, $1.75 per doz. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main st.

Ober Ammergau—St. John's Guild Hall, Tuesday, Dec. 11., Grand ave. car.

Ober Ammergau by Miss Fette St. Johns, Tuesday, December 11, 8 p.m.

Bargains in suit cases this week. D. D. Whitney & Sons., 423 S. Spring.

Whitney's trunk factory, 423 S. Main. Furs remodeled. D. Bonoff, 347 S. B'way

CORONADO BEACH.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Dec. 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] The usual concert was given at the hotel this afternoon.

D. J. Brownstein and Miss Tessie Brownstein of Los Angeles were guests at the hotel Saturday night. They are on their way to Ensenada.

A dinner party was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hopkins, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Meginniss and H. G. Meginniss. Miss Ada Smith entertained at dinner Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Sehon and Mrs. George Peckham.

Mrs. R. K. Plain and Mrs. Herbert F. Munn of New York City arrived at the hotel last evening.

President S. T. Black of the Normal School, R. M. Powers, Judge Fuller, and E. B. West, members of the San Diego Normal School board of trustees, and I. H. Dockweiler of Los Angeles, composed a dinner party at the hotel Saturday evening.

The arrivals at the hotel Saturday included Leon C. Warner, Minneapolis; G. K. Collins, C. V. A. King, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. R. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Boggs and wife, Sterling, Pa.; Charles Burton Darling, Chicago; L. A. McLean, Sacramento; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McLaughlin, Canton, O.

DEATH RECORD.

ARNOLD—In Ventura, December 7, at 9:15 p.m., A. J. Arnold of West Saticoy. Funeral services will be held in Los Angeles in Immanuel Church, Monday, December 10, on arrival of morning train from Santa Barbara.

LANG—At his residence, No. 834 South Hill street, December 8, 1900, John Lang, a native of Devonshire, Eng., aged 76 years. Funeral private; please omit flowers.

HOLTON—In this city, December 8, 1900, Dane Mortimer Holton, son of Judge George M. Holton, aged 17 years.

The funeral services will be held at the family residence, No. 127 Bunker Hill avenue, Tuesday at 3 p.m. Friends invited.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

ARNOLD—At Ventura, Cal., December 7, 1900, Abram Jones Arnold, late a member of Greenville Lodge, No. 343, Greenville, O.

Funeral Monday, Dec. 10, at 2 o'clock p.m. from Immanuel Presbyterian Church, corner Tenth and Figueroa streets, under auspices of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, F. and A. M. Brothers will assemble at Temple at 1:30 sharp. Members of Funeral Committee are ordered to attend or furnish substitutes. SAM'L. PRAGER,

President Masonic Board of Relief.
OSCAR LAWLER, Secretary.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO.

Will check baggage at 720½ residence to any point. Office, 324 S. Spring. Tel. M. 42, or Red.

THE LADY UNDERTAKER.

Mrs. M. H. Connell is the only lady undertaker practicing in Los Angeles at present. Cor. Holmes Co., 847 S. Broadway. Tel. M 62.

FRENCH ACCORDION PLEATING

Done at Mosgrove's, the leading cloak and suit house in the city. No. 119 South Spring street.

BERGER BROS. CO., UNDERTAKERS.

In accordance with our custom for years, we have in our employ a competent lady assistant who takes charge of the remains of all ladies interred in our care. Broadway and Ninth street. Tel. main 322.

ALL TRAINS IN MOTION.

Failure of Attempt to Block Santa Fe.

Telegraphers' Strike a Sure Fizzle.

Four Small Stations Near Los Angeles Closed—No Delay in Moving Freight.

The strike of the telegraph operators on the Santa Fé system, in so far as it affects the California divisions of the road, or those as far east as Albuquerque, has failed.

Trains are moving throughout the California sections of the road on schedule time without hindrance or delay. In fact, there is nothing to indicate at the depots of the company in this city that there has been any strike on the road. There will be no suspension of operations in the shops of the company either in this city or at any other end of railroad divisions. The only effect the strike has had upon any of the branches of the road entering Los Angeles has been the temporary closing of four small stations, Lordsburg, West Cucamonga, Rialto and Mentone. The work of the company at each of these points was done by an operator who was also the company's agent. All of them obeyed the order to strike and left their posts. The company did not find it convenient to at once fill their places, and for a day or two the offices will be shut up, the business of the company being cared for by other employés who will have little to do. As soon as desired the company will send new operators to take the places of the men who walked out and that will end the strike so far as these four stations are concerned.

In Los Angeles proper the company has never felt the least inconvenience because of the strike. The four men who obeyed the order will not be reemployed, and their places have already been filled. Train service has never been interfered with. There has been no refusal on the part of the company to accept any kind of freight, however perishable, and unless the strike assumes much more serious proportions than are promised by existing conditions, there will be no refusal of freight.

MR. NEVIN'S STATEMENT.

General Manager W. G. Nevin of the Southern California Railway issued the following official statement of the strike situation last night, which explains fully the conditions as they now exist:

"So far as the strike of the telegraph operators on the Santa Fé lines west of Albuquerque is concerned, it has been a failure since the order was issued.

"On our Valley division every telegrapher is either at his post of duty or his position has been satisfactorily filled by a new employé.

"On the Southern California division all important vacancies are filled, with the exception of four at unimportant stations, which have been temporarily closed.

"On the Albuquerque division the striking operators practically stampeded this morning to regain their forsaken places. All but four of the offices on this division have been filled with the old employés, and these stations will be supplied with new men at once.

"On the Arizona division the telegraphers at the terminal and important points did not quit work, and the places of the strikers at the other telegraph offices either have been filled or will be by Monday.

"All passenger and freight trains are running on schedule time, with no interruptions to traffic. Last night we moved ninety-four cars of oranges and vegetables from San Bernardino through the Cajon Pass on our fast fruit trains, practically on time, and these, with all other cars of perishable freight which were en route at the time the strike order became effective, will be given prompt handling. We are in position to receive and transport promptly all fruit and vegetables that may be offered up to the capacity of our equipment, and growers and shippers, therefore, need have no fear that their shipments will be delayed.

"The conditions are so satisfactory with us that none of our shop forces or other employés will be suspended, and work at all points will be resumed in the usual manner on Monday morning. I am advised by Third Vice-President Barr that about 40 per cent. of the telegraphers on the Atchison main line quit on account of the strike order, but that trains are being moved in good shape today, and that it is expected by Monday afternoon to handle all traffic under normal conditions. The shop forces on the main line and on the Gulf division will all resume work Monday morning."

Third Vice-President Barr of the Santa Fé has issued a circular from Chicago under date of December 5, in which he makes public all of the correspondence between him and the president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the general manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad with reference to the demands of the telegraphers on that road for an increase in wages, which resulted in the strike. The correspondence shows that the company offered repeatedly to submit the differences between it and the operators to arbitration.

BOTTLED LIGHT.

French Chemists Have Made Cultures of the Phosphorescent Creatures of the Seas.

[New York Journal:] The newest discovery in chemistry is bottled light.

It is a substance made of tiny phosphorescent creatures. Millions of them can live in a pint of water.

A bottle of thee creature makes a glowing light that throws out no heat and will last for months.

Raphael Dubois, the French scientist, is the discoverer of this living light.

This living phosphorescence is really the result of chemical and physiological processes, and to it is owing the light of the glow-worm and fire-fly and the luminosity of the Southern Seas.

M. Dubois, by making "creatures" of certain phosphorescent microbes, or photo bacteria, has succeeded in producing a highly luminous liquid which diffuses a light similar in appearance and intensity to bright moonlight.

A bottle filled with this liquid and placed in a large room enables a occupant to make out the time by a watch, read print and recognize faces at several yards distance. Think of making light in a medical prescription is made up.

The bouillon, or culture liquid is composed of water, sea salt, glycerine or mannite and certain phosphated ingredients. Another liquid which is cheaper, is made from oil-cake, but this must be sterilized to prevent the development of putrefactive microbes which would destroy the photo-bacteria.

Either of these cultures, properly prepared retains its luminosity for a long time. Samples keept six months in a dark cellar were still luminous. When the light fails, shaking the liquid often renews it.

Northwest Rich in Iron Deposits.

[Engineering Magazine:] British Columbia possesses enormous potential resources in her iron deposits, but these resources must wait for commercial development upon the development of those industries which stimulate a demand for iron. Sooner or later the political reasons which led to the construction of United States battleships on the Pacific Coast, for which, as we have seen, British Columbia iron was partially utilized, will give place to commercial reasons connected with the development of trade on the Pacific, necessitating the building of a large mercantile marine. Sooner or later manufacturing industries, with the constant demand for iron, which is their base, will be brought into being to supply the ever-increasing market of the Orient. When these things happen, British Columbia, with its abundant coal and lumber in direct connection with its iron, must become the seat of a great iron industry.

A Lover's Quarrel.

[Catholic Standard and Times:] (Mater:) Mary's young man has left already, and she has just gone to her room in tears. I wonder what the matter is?

(Pater:) Give ot up. What are you laughing about, Willie?

(Willie:) They had a scrap. I heard 'em. Sis said she was givin' more kisses than he was a-givin' her, and he said it wasn't so. Then they both got mad.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

Come see the Watsonville apple depot, stalls 71 and 72, City Market. Carload every few days. Apples for everybody, cheap. G. A. Horn, salesman, Ninth and Los Angeles streets.

EISEN & WYMAN, architects, 427-430 Stimson building. Tel. main 261.

See Dean's goods and save.

Start the Holiday Shopping at Dean's.

It's important that you begin at Dean's, because you will thus see all the new things in the lines Dean carries and you will learn the lowest prices at which such goods can be sold. It is worth your while to come to Dean's and to come as soon as you can. We are positive in our statements because there is conviction back of them. We know we can do you good this holiday season. The only injustice to you that we now foresee is that our stock is so large you may not be able to see all of it.

Hence we urge you to come to Dean's as soon as you can and as often as you can.

Dean's Gifts Best of All.

The central fact in our holiday showing is that all goods are sensible ones. There are plenty of fine ones that are intended for holiday giving, but back of all is the common-sense feature of usefulness. They are the gifts that have both the practical and artistic qualities—always the most pleasing gifts.

In Toilet Lines.

Half our stock is simple toilet articles and combinations of toilet articles, but this brief definition includes hundreds of magnificent tokens in sets, cases and combinations. It includes articles of beauty and utility in about all the materials that the ingenuity of man has enabled him to use. It means, for instance, brushes costing a few cents up to those superb specimens costing $10, with Dean's saving on every one of them.

Miscellaneous Items.

Goods in Sterling Silver, Ebony, Celluloid, Bohemian Glass, Lacquerred Metal, Cut Glass and Leather. Too many to attempt to tell you of, but every one something that somebody will prize—and can use.

DEAN'S DRUG STORE,
Second and Spring Sts.

The handsomest, finest, most thoroughly good, useful and ornamental Christmas gifts to be had in the jewelry line are found at the Geneva Watch and Optical Co., 308 S. Broadway.

Get Your Xmas Wines This Week

The Pironi Stock Sale Closes on Saturday

FREE SAMPLES

Pa. Cal. Wine Co.
220 W. FOURTH ST.
TEL. M. 332.

Electric Bitters 40c

Wolf & Chilson, PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS, Second and Broadway.

J. Magnin & Co.
251 South Broadway.

Gifts for Little Women.

Our store is just brimming over with beautiful, practical, useful gifts for the little women, from the wee baby to the Miss of 18 years. You would delight any girl's heart with a new jacket, a dainty waist, a handsome dress or a pretty hat. There is nothing for a little girl or a big girl that we haven't got.

Buy of the maker—Magnin.

THE GIFT STORE
APPROPRIATE GIFTS

For Eastern friends. Packed for shipment. Odd and quaint novelties in burnt leather and wood.
75c to $5.00

Beautiful Mexican hand-carved leather goods,
50c to $5.00

California Souvenir Calendars,
25c to $1.50

SANBORN VAIL & CO.
357 S. BROADWAY

IT NEVER PAYS.

To let a headache run on and "wear itself out" is a poor policy. Any headache can be cured and cured at once with Magic Headache Tablets. People tell us time and time again that these tablets always prove effective with them. They will always prove so with your headache. 25 cents a box. Boswell & Noyes, corner Third and Broadway.

Glittering

Rich Cut Glass.

Newest Cuttings, the latest and Prettiest.

Salad Bowls
Water Bottles
Sugars and Creams
Olive, Nut and Fancy Dishes
Vases, Ornaments

Our Prices Just Like Finding Money.

Great American Importing Tea Co.
LOS ANGELES
329 S. SPRING ST., NEAR SECOND.
251 S. SPRING ST., NEAR FOURTH.

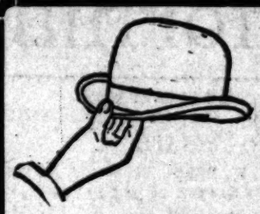
Mexican Drawn Work. CAMPBELL'S CURIO STORE 325 S. SPRING

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.



"$5?" No, $3.

Put one of my $3 derbies beside the best $5 hat you can find. Can you see one cent's worth of difference?

It doesn't matter what style you want, it's here and the price is $3.

Dunlap's, Yeoman's and Knox's blocks at $3.

Under Nadeau Hotel. Siegel Hatter LOS ANGELES CAL. Under Nadeau Hotel.

BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

Adams-Phillips Company, 315 South Broadway Homer Laughlin Bl'd

BONDS { Government / Municipal / Corporation } FOR SALE.

As investments for savings banks, trust funds and individuals. Unquestionable security and legality. Buy local and eastern bonds and other high grade securities. Loan money upon improved City property at lower interest rates than can be obtained elsewhere.

Telephone Main 987.

BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank

Capital - - - $500,000.00
Surplus - - - $950,000.00
Deposits - - $5,000,000.00

OFFICERS—DIRECTORS.
J. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, Vice-President; H. J. Fleishman, Cashier; G. Heilman, Assistant Cashier.
W. E. Perry, J. F. Francis, A. Glassell, I. W. Hellman, Jr., C. F. Thom, G. W. Childs, I. N. Van Nuys, H. W. Hellman, I. W. Hellman.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued and Telegraphic and Cable Transfers made to all parts of the World.

Special Safety Deposit Department and Storage Vaults.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

LARGEST NATIONAL BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Capital, Surplus and Profits.....$700,000.00
Deposits..... $2,050,000.00

J. M. ELLIOTT, President. W. G. KERCKHOFF, Vice-President. Letters of Credit. Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers on all points. Issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. FRANK A. GIBSON, Cashier. W. P. S. HAMMOND, Asst. Cashier.

W. C. PATTERSON, President. J. M. GRIEN, Vice-President. W. D. WOOLWINE, Cashier. H. W. COE, Asst. Cashier.

The Los Angeles National Bank.

Capital $300,000. Surplus $100,000.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. Letters of Credit issued on London and Paris, and Drafts drawn available in all parts of the world.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, CORNER MAIN AND SECOND STS.

Capital and Surplus.....$150,000.00
Deposits.....$2,000,000.00

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W. D. LONGYEAR.....Cashier

DIRECTORS—H. W. Hellman, J. F. Sartori, H. J. Fleishman, F. C. Johnson, J. M. Elliott, J. M. Griffin, H. J. Gruwell, M. J. Newmark, C. Graves, M. S. Heilman, W. D. Longyear, Henderson Hayward.

Interest paid on term and ordinary deposits. Money loaned on real estate

The National Bank of California.

N. E. Cor. Spring and Second.

OFFICERS: JOHN M. C. MARBLE, Pres't. J. E. PISHBURN, Vice-Pres't. JOHN E. MARBLE, Vice-Pres't. HADLEY, Cashier. R. I. ROGERS, Asst. Cashier. SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR HANDLING EVERY DEPARTMENT OF BANKING.

STATE BANK AND TRUST CO. N.W. corner Second and Spring streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

CAPITAL ..... $[illegible]

Interest paid on term deposits. Acts as trustee for corporations and estates. Safe deposit boxes for rent. OFFICERS—H. J. Woollacott, Pres't; D. M. Revere, 1st V.-P.; Warren Gillelen, M. V. P.; J. W. A. Off, Cashier. DIRECTORS—R. H. Howell, C. C. Allen, F. K. Rule, H. J. Woollacott, A. Maier, D. Victor Warren Gillelen, A. W. Rvot, L. C. Brand, H. J. Woollacott. Foreign exchange bought and sold.

California Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICERS—W. F. BOTSFORD, President; I. B. NEWTON, Vice-President; J. O. MORSE, Cashier; W. M. PIPER, Assistant Cashier. DIRECTORS—W. F. Botsford, Wm. H. Perkins, John M. Miller, H. W. Hellman, R. F. Fleming, Horace Lanphlin, I. B. Newton, W. G. Kerckhoff, H. C. Witmer. Capital, $[illegible]. Surplus and undivided profits, $[illegible].

MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK. Paid-up Capital, $100,000. Junction Main, Spring and Temple sts. (Temple Block.) Los Angeles. Money loaned on real estate. Interest paid on deposits. OFFICERS: T. L. DUQUE, President; C. E. VAN NUYS, Vice-President; H. J. WYER, Cashier. Directors: H. W. Hellman, Kaspare Cohn, H. W. O'Melveny, L. Winter, O. T. Johnson, Abe Haas, W. G. Kerckhoff.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK.

—327 NORTH SPRING— —INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS—

DIRECTORS—J. B. Braly, J. M. Elliott, H. Jevne, Frank A. Gibson, W. D. Woolwine, W. C. Patterson. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT. Loans on real estate.

GERMAN AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, Corner Main and First streets.

—CAPITAL AND PROFITS, $[illegible]—

Interest paid on deposits. Money loaned on Real Estate.

A. H. Conger, Suite 321, Wilcox Bldg.

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